Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-87-213
Wednesday
4 November 1987

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-87-213 *4 November 1987*

CONTENTS

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Bulgaria's Mladenov Speaks to Pact Ministers *[RUDE PRAVO 30 Oct]* 1
East Bloc To Buy Western Planes *[Fuchs in Vienna]* 1

ALBANIA

Youth Organization Officials Elected *[ZERI I RINISE 25 Oct]* 3
Daily Deplores Damage to Socialist Property *[ZERI I POPULLIT]* 3

BULGARIA

Zhivkov, Delegation Depart for Moscow *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Nov]* 5
Articles Commemorate GOSR Anniversary 5
Dzhurov Article *[NARODNA ARMIYA 30 Oct]* 5
Kubadinski Article *[OTECHESTVEN FRONT 30 Oct]* 5
Daily Comments on Upcoming U.S.-USSR Summit
[Stratiev in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Nov] 6
Economic Cooperation With USSR Evaluated *[Gornenski in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 30 Oct]* 7
Economic Integration With USSR Assessed 7
Scientific Meeting Discusses Chernobyl *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 31 Oct]* 8
Daily Views Warsaw Pact Meeting in Prague *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 31 Oct]* 8
Bankruptcy of Bulgarian Firm Reported *[Vienna DIE PRESSE 29 Oct]* 9
Kubadinski, Front Delegation Leave for SFRY 9
Balev Meets With Colombian Delegation 9
Todorov Attends Meeting on Ecological Issues *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 31 Oct]* 10
BRIEFS 10
European Health Meeting 10

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Pact Foreign Ministers Session Viewed *[RUDE PRAVO 31 Oct]* 11
Representative Addresses UNGA Session *[Bratislava PRAVDA 29 Oct]* 12
USSR's Pavlov Concludes Visit 31 Oct *[Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Nov]* 12
USSR Delegation Arrives For GOSR Celebrations *[Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Nov]* 12
Screening of Soviet Documentary Announced 12
CSSR, Soviet Machinery Standards Examined *[Smid in RUDE PRAVO 28 Oct]* 12
GDR's Hager Meets With Social Scientists *[RUDE PRAVO 30 Oct]* 13
Further on Visit 13
Jakes Receives FRG Business Delegation 13
Strougal Receives FRG Transport Minister 13
Observers To Take Part in UK Air Exercise 13
Obzina Arrives in Vienna For Talks *[Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Nov]* 13
Colotka Meets PRC Cooperatives' Delegation *[Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Nov]* 14
DPRK Study Delegation Confers in Prague *[RUDE PRAVO 30 Oct]* 14
PLO, National Front Extend Protocol 14
Slovak Party Chief Relieved of All Posts *[Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Nov]* 14
Fojtik, Havlin Address Ideological Meeting 14
Daily Denies Religious Persecution in CSSR *[RUDE PRAVO 30 Oct]* 15
Persecution of CSSR Activists Viewed *[Vienna DIE PRESSE 31 Oct-1 Nov]* 15
Jakes Addresses C. Bohemia CPCZ Committee 16
Kapek, Polednik Criticize Service Sector *[RUDE PRAVO 30 Oct]* 16
Havlin Speaks on Restructuring in Brno 17

Completion of Dukovany Power Station Noted *[RUDE PRAVO 31 Oct]* 17
Haman Reviews Nuclear Energy Situation *[RUDE PRAVO 31 Oct]* 17

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FDJ Commemorates GOSR Anniversary *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Nov]* 19
Official Receives PPR Delegation *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Nov]* 19
Honecker Message to Mozambican President *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Nov]* 19

HUNGARY

Kadar-Gorbachev Talks 'Sincere, Profound' 21
Grosz Comments on Paks Nuclear Power Plant *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 31 Oct]* 21
Finance Minister Notes Economic Trends 21

POLAND

Party-State Commission for Cadres Set Up 23
Three Arrested for Refusing Military Service *[AFP]* 23
Jaruzelski Greets DRA on Treaty Anniversary 23
Danish Foreign Minister Ends Official Visit 23
Trade Union Alliance Holds Session 24
Party CC Officials Meet Workers on Reform 25
Events of 1962 Cuban Crisis 'Remain Topical' *[Antos in TRYBUNA LUDU 23 Oct]* 26
Politburo Discusses Referendum, CEMA *[TRYBUNA LUDU 29 Oct]* 27
BRIEFS 29
Editorial Exchange With USSR 29

ROMANIA

Festive Meetings Mark GOSR Anniversary 30
Further Reportage on Honecker's Visit 30
Comparison of Ceausescu Dinner Toast 30
Comparison of Honecker Dinner Toast 30
Comparison of Honecker Speech at Rally 30
Joint Communique Issued *[SCINTEIA 3 Nov]* 31
Daily on Relations With GDR *[SCINTEIA 31 Oct]* 34
Honecker, Stoph Express Thanks for Message *[SCINTEIA 28 Oct]* 36
Further Reportage on WFTU Conference 36
GDR TU Chairman Speaks *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Oct-1 Nov]* 36
Reshuffle in Leadership *[RUDE PRAVO 30 Oct]* 37

YUGOSLAVIA

LCY Central Committee To Convene 16 Nov 38
Kosovo Serb Jailed for 'Hostile Behavior' *[Pristina RILINDJA 29 Oct]* 38
'Political Picnic' Held Near Ljubljana *[Simonovic in BORBA 5 Oct]* 38
Students Win Demands on Food Prices 39
Kosovo Administration 'Not Satisfactory' 40
Kosovo Attacks 'Minimized' By Local Media 40
TANJUG Reports Trade Figures Jan-Oct 42
Statistics Show Incomes Lag Behind Inflation 42
Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Assesses Agrokomerc 42
TANJUG Assesses Results of CPC Congress 43
Romania Violates Hydroelectric Agreement 43
Romania Signs Agreement on Water Usage 44

Bulgaria's Mladenov Speaks to Pact Ministers

AU021753 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 87 p 6

[From the speech by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, at a dinner for ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact states in Prague on 29 October]

[Text] The current political period is unusually rich in important events and processes, to which the Prague session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states reacted with great seriousness and in a highly responsible way.

Our session is being held on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which also opened a new page in international relations, thanks to the peace ideals which it promulgated. Because of the long-lasting struggle for a just world, for a world without violence, there exists the real possibility that the 1987 anniversary year could become the first year of nuclear disarmament.

The achievement of an agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States on concluding a treaty on the elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons is the first real projection of the new political thinking into practice. We want to believe that the negotiations of Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Eduard Shevardnadze with the U.S. secretary of state in Moscow, in the same way as the upcoming visit by the USSR minister of foreign affairs to Washington, will become another step forward in realizing it.

The breakthrough that has been achieved gives us not only hope, but also obliges us to concentrate our efforts on widening it. We are still facing much momentous work, the objective of which is to make the process of disarmament irreversible.

Today more than ever before, our strength lies in the unity of words and actions, in our fraternal cooperation in the interest of achieving our domestic political and foreign political objectives. We need peace to carry out restructuring, we need bold innovatory approaches and decisions, we need to restructure policy and diplomacy in order to maintain peace.

Today more than ever before, our strength lies in the unity of interests of socialism and mankind.

Leading representatives of our parties and states will assess our joint work. However, we hope that we do not risk succumbing to subjectivism when already now we note that the decisions which we approved in Prague are of great importance for the realization of our common line, oriented toward creating a world without nuclear weapons.

The conditions created by our hosts—the Czechoslovak comrades—were also a prerequisite for the successful conclusion of our session, and I would like to express our joint, sincere thanks to the CSSR party and state leadership, represented by Comrade Strougal, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and personally to our friend and colleague, Comrade Chnoupek.

The capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria takes over with pleasure the relay baton of the organizer of the next session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

East Bloc To Buy Western Planes

AU040926 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Wolfgang Fuchs report]

[Text] If one does not count nonaligned Yugoslavia as belonging to Moscow's sphere of influence, Romania has so far been the only communist country to use Western planes. Tarom, the Romanian airline of Nicolae Ceausescu, who has repeatedly been ready for solitary actions, has been flying older, four-engine Boeing 707 jets, across the Atlantic and is also using a large number of British BAC 1-11 jets. The other Bloc members, in contrast, have always been loyal to the Soviet Union. Even though the planes are outdated, the GDR, Hungary, and Poland have purchased their planes from Big Brother without any protests.

Now large technical problems are forcing them to change their approach, because compared to the latest West European or U.S. planes, USSR planes have extremely high fuel consumption, not enough load capacity, and are, because of their age, prone to dysfunctions. There will be another problem for flights to the West as of 1990: The planes are too noisy for the new noise protection regulations that will come into effect in our countries.

The Western plane construction companies wanted to help the communist airlines earlier on, but the rigid political fronts have repeatedly prevented this. The exercises in relaxation by the new rulers in Moscow are now providing new opportunities.

Poland is the pioneer in this respect. As a result of the great number of Polish emigrees to the United States, Lot is maintaining extensive traffic across the Atlantic. Accidents with their Soviet planes make the decision difficult for those responsible in Warsaw to transport hundreds of passengers for hours across wide expanses of water each week.

Therefore, the unreliable Ilyushin 62M will soon be replaced by U.S. DC-8 jets for flights to the West. Negotiating delegations from the United States say that the contracts will be signed very soon.

Negotiations with Hungary have progressed in a similar way. The Budapest Government wants to buy two DC-9 from McDonnell Douglas to transport prominent people and six MD-87 jets for regular passenger flights. The Hungarians are currently suffering from the high fuel consumption of their Eastern planes. Fully loaded, they are not even able to reach London—a ridiculously short distance for Western planes. Furthermore, when visiting the Austrian Airlines yard in Vienna, the Malev managers were totally surprised at how easily top modern planes can be serviced. Modular technology is still foreign to East Bloc engineers; the Hungarians complain that even for the simplest repairs they have to put their planes into the hangars for hours.

In addition to Poland and Hungary, the GDR, too, is speculating with Western planes. They are the Warsaw Pact's perfectionists and, therefore, want only the best—the European Airbus. Bonn's Minister for Economics Bangemann and Franz-Josef Strauss, chairman of the Airbus board of governors, are inclined to sell the Airbus to the GDR. During Honecker's visit to the FRG, this was officially stated.

There are, however, two problems involved in all three East-West deals: First, how will payments be made if not in hard foreign exchange? The Yugoslavs could pose as a model for this. For years, they have been paying for their jets with ham and liquor. Therefore, in the supermarkets around the Boeing and McDonnell Douglas aircraft companiesl large amounts of tinned Yugoslav ham are found. This model of cash-free payment is also being discussed regarding the contracts with Hungary and Poland.

The second, more sensitive problem is, however, the feared technology transfer. In Western civilian planes there is, of course, a lot of electronic equipment that could also be use for military purposes. Above all, in the new engines and cockpits there are many things that the East Bloc military would be fervently interested in.

But clever businessmen already know a way out: Sensitive parts could be sealed when the planes are sold to Poland, Hungary, or the GDR and their servicing would have to be done in the West.

Thus, Vienna could once more serve as an East-West turntable. The Hungarians want the same MD-87 that Austrian Airlines will receive over the next few weeks. Therefore, Malev planes could be partly serviced at Vienna's Schwechat Airport.

Youth Organization Officials Elected
AU031606 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 25 Oct 87 p 2

["Composition of Leading Organs of the Albanian Union of Working Youth" elected at its Ninth Congress in Tirana on 24 October]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]

Members of the Albanian Union of Working Youth [AUWY] Central Committee Presidium [subhead]

1. Angjelina Plushku
2. Besnik Mustafaj
3. Dita Burri
4. Fatmir Xhafa
5. Isuf Ferra
6. Jani Dhono
7. Jolanda Jani
8. Koco Kokedhima
9. Lisen Bashkurti
10. Luan Bregasi
11. Lulezim Hoxha
12. Lulezim Shkreta
13. Mehmet Elezi
14. Mimoza Jazoj
15. Remzi Lani

AUWY Central Committee Presidium candidate members [subhead]

1. Alma Simaku
2. Ardit Gjebrea
3. Arjan Jovani
4. Lindita Mile
5. Mira Meashaj
6. Agron Kasa

AUWY Central Committee Secretariat [subhead]

1. Lisen Bashkurti2. Luan Bregasi
3. Lulezim Shkreta
4. Mehmet Elezi
5. Mimoza Jazoj

AUWY Central Committee first secretary: Mehmet Elezi

AUWY Central Committee Central Auditing Commission [subhead]

1. Artur Petraq Malo
2. Astrit Xhemal Kalaja
3. Ernest Nush Gocaj
4. Gjergji Foto Prifti
5. Mimoza Elmaz Qerushi
6. Nafie Mitat Hidershaj
7. Perlat Riza Haxhiu
8. Piro Ismail Bregu
9. Suzana Ruzhdi Lama
10. Vjollca Xhezar Miraka
11. Zhaneta Trifon Karaj

Chairman of the Central Auditing Commission: Ernest Gocaj.

Daily Deplores Damage to Socialist Property
AU032032 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Oct 87 pp 3-4

[Article by Andrea Nako, minister of finances: "Let Us All Protect and Reinforce Socialist Property"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Problems of property must be considered more responsibly, especially in those sectors and branches of the economy where they have become most pronounced and acute. Let us consider agriculture and stock raising. It is true that measures have been taken, but there is no lack of instances of poor administration of property, especially in stock raising. Insufficient care is taken of the fodder supply and the well-being of the stock, and as a result damage occurs. Cases of "enforced slaughter" when there was no need are cited. In some villages, traditional lanes have been replaced by paths through crops. Irresponsible elements take what does not belong to them, systematically laying their hands on produce in the fields. Nobody has the right to lay their hands on socialist property, and nobody must allow himself to be a witness of cases where the sweat of the people is stolen and misused.

In the majority of cases, property is damaged as a result of a failure to enforce strong technical-organizational and economic-financial measures. Minerals are laboriously extracted from underground, but the mine's processing system has its shortcomings, and stones and earth are loaded alongside the required quantity of minerals. As a result, the unit price of minerals for export falls, other parameters deteriorate, or costs rise in the smelting plant. In some cases, coal is mined and transported with unsuitable equipment, or stored in unsuitable places, thus substantially reducing its calorific value. The engineering industry does not provide spare parts of the desired quality, even while consumers constantly complain of the short life of these parts, and the economy suffers from all these things. Machines and equipment are insistently demanded, often even from imports, but some of them are not put to use for years. Still worse, goods are produced but remain unsold. We could mention other similar cases that are reported as problems but are never solved. The managers of agricultural cooperatives and enterprises and managers in the districts and the administration have particular duties here.

It is the same loss to the economy when sacks of cement or fertilizer burst and the contents are lost on the roads, as when goods are directly appropriated in the retail sector. But often there is a different attitude

toward these kinds of harm done to the economy. It is right that every sales assistant or person working in a warehouse in the retail sector should pay for whatever he damages, or that in cases of misappropriation the persons concerned should be made subject to the judgment of the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat. But when the norms of raw material use are exceeded, when production lines and equipment lie idle, and when stockpiles of slow-selling goods are created, then the spirit of analysis is "milder" and the punishment of the culprits still milder. In these cases, too, property has undergone substantial and calculable damage, and therefore the principle that "people should compensate for what they damage" must be enforced just as in those cases where people lay their hands directly on socialist property. [passage omitted]

Zhivkov, Delegation Depart for Moscow

AU031517 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] A Bulgarian party and governmental delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, left for Moscow on the morning of 1 November. It will take part in the festivities marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The delegation includes Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council; and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stoyan Markov, Vasil Tsanov, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov; and by deputy chairmen of the State Council and National Assembly.

Also present was Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

Articles Commemorate GOSR Anniversary

Dzhurov Article

AU031513 [Editorial report] Sofia *Narodna Armiya* in Bulgarian on 30 October on pages 1 and 4 carries a 2,500-word article by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, entitled "the Triumph of October's Revolutionary Spirit."

Dzhurov evaluates the importance of the October Revolution, noting Lenin's role in ensuring the revolution's success and stressing: "This giant of thought and deed understood the necessity of a Marxist party of a new type, and succeeded in creating it." He describes the foreign intervention following the revolution and the success of the Red Army in defeating the enemies of the revolution. Dzhurov maintains that "World War II was conceived by the imperialists as an anti-Soviet and antisocialist war." After describing the Soviet victory in that war, he stresses: "The most important result of the October Revolution's victory and the defeat of fascism was the development of socialism into a world system." He goes on to say: "Now there are more than 95 communist parties in the world, which unite more than 80 million people. In the capitalist countries, these parties are turning more and more into a political power that must be taken into consideration by leading circles."

Further on, Dzhurov describes the importance of the October Revolution "narrowing imperialism's area of influence," stressing that "it deprived imperialism of the opportunity to dictate its will to nations and solve international problems only by military means."

He describes Soviet successes in various areas of life and points out that "socialism visibly reveals its advantages over capitalism and enhances its potential." Turning to the process of restructuring in the USSR, "under which conditions the USSR has been living for more than 2 and 1/2 years," Dzhurov notes that "it already renders its first results." In this context he says: "specific changes took place in the Soviet people's living conditions. Trends toward a qualitatively new level of prosperity emerged. Production of basic foodstuffs—meat, milk, and eggs considerably increased. Yields of some basic agricultural crops increased. The scope of apartment housing construction expanded. Production of consumer goods increased. Reconstruction continues to pick up the necessary pace."

Turning to the USSR's foreign policy, Dzhurov notes that "Soviet foreign policy has been especially active in recent years. The Soviet leadership proposed practical programs for solving the cardinal problems in all regions of our planet and the world as a whole." Listing the Soviet peace initiatives, Dzhurov notes: "Unfortunately the West reacts slowly to the initiatives of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community." He stresses that "reactionary circles have not given up plans to transfer nuclear weapons to space. More and more often they use pressure and blackmail as a basic means of their foreign policy, and resort to crude interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states." In this context, he mentions the decisions of the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, stressing that "the armed forces of the allied countries are maintaining and will maintain a level of combat readiness that does not allow them to be surprised."

In the final part of his article, Dzhurov describes the victory of socialism in Bulgaria, noting in general terms the cooperation between the Bulgarian people's army and the Soviet army. He stresses the importance of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, quoting Gorbachev's words at his recent meeting with Zhivkov: "The USSR views fraternal friendship with Bulgaria as one of the most important achievements of our nations and further intends to do everything to develop and strengthen it in the future."

Kubadinski Article

[Editorial Report] AU031630 Sofia *Otechestven Front* in Bulgarian on 30 October 1987 on pages 1 and 3 carries a 2,500-word article by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, entitled "World-Historical Event of Epochal Importance."

Kubadinski describes the importance of the October Revolution, noting that "its victory turned into a permanent source of inspiration and an example for all freedom-loving and democratic mankind." Stressing the spread of socialism throughout the world, Kubadinski writes: "today the world of socialism is an invincible power which blocks the road of war and asserts a new type of thinking and new approaches in solving the main problems of our time."

Pointing out the eternal importance of the October Revolution, Kubadinski says: "today the Soviet people again are turning to October in order to analyze contemporary social life and its complexity and contradictions in order to outline more clearly the direction of the historical development of the expected future."

Evaluating the USSR successes during the past 70 years, Kubadinski stresses the importance of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress, "at which the CPSU leadership considered it its duty to tell the party and the people without prevarications about the neglected problems in the political and practical activity." He dwells on the importance of the process of restructuring in the USSR, noting that "the new ideas and plans, incorporated in specific decisions, have encompassed all areas of life today." Further on Kubadinski stresses that "accelerating the economic development" is the core of the process of restructuring in the USSR. He points out that the "complete success of restructuring will be an invaluable contribution to solving the common tasks that are facing the nations of the fraternal socialist countries." In this context, he writes that "the renovating process in the USSR strengthens even more our determination to implement restructuring in our country and to steadily conduct the party's April general line, which is a guarantee of all our achievements and victories." He stresses that restructuring in Bulgaria must engulf all areas of public life, noting the importance of the decisions of the BCP Central Committee July 1987 plenum. He goes on to describe the role of the fatherland front in restructuring, stressing its task in "serving as a school of self-management" and its educational tasks.

In the final part of the article, Kubadinski analyzes USSR foreign policy, stressing the "exceptionally responsible attitude of the Soviet leadership and the Soviet people toward protecting peace and saving mankind." He stresses the importance of the USSR peace initiatives and Bulgaria's adherence to them, concluding that "the BCP and the entire Bulgarian people together with progressive mankind will mark the 70th anniversary of October as their holiday, the holiday of progress and mankind's optimistic and peaceful future."

Daily Comments on Upcoming U.S.-USSR Summit

AU031539 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Nov 87 p 5

[Volodya Stratiev article: "Real Basis for Progress"]

[Text] Geneva and Reykjavik—now we are expecting Washington. This is the geographic-political, chronological order of Soviet-American summit meetings in the last 2 years. If Geneva was the beginning, and Reykjavik was an opportunity for qualitative progress, the meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan scheduled for the beginning of December 1987, as it is evident from everything, will result in the signing of the first important agreement on nuclear disarmament between the USSR and the United States in the past 10 years.

The exceptionally intense exchange of Soviet-American meetings and talks in Moscow and Washington that took place in the last 10 days, were described by Eduard Shevardnadze as an "unusual event in international life" and they resulted in a program of great importance for Soviet-American relations.

The brief and concise diplomatic formulations on the agreements reached during the aforementioned talks contain the following number of important facts:

—the agenda of the forthcoming summit meeting was determined;

—an adequate formula was found for the preservation of the ABM Treaty;

—a program on future meetings was drawn up, including a program on a visit to be paid by Ronald Reagan to the Soviet Union in 1988, and documents that are expected to be be signed during the scheduled meetings were also drafted.

An important, positive step forward has been accomplished in the complicated Soviet-American relations. This progress is, above all, a result of the good will and realism manifested on both sides, but we cannot fail to point out that, to a great extent the flexible and offensive line of policy conducted by Moscow acted to promote this change and that, despite contradictions, Soviet leadership's striving to take advantage of all opportunities to achieve a change for the better in Soviet-American relations and to obtain specific results in the main trend—the elimination of the nuclear danger—played a decisive role.

It is a literal truth that the state of relations between the USSR and the United States is of exceptional importance for the world situation. This is because these are the two most powerful countries in the world, possessing tremendous nuclear arsenals, and because they are the leading forces in two opposite military-political groupings. From this point of view, the results of the Soviet-American dialogue assume great importance and are promising for the future.

—A treaty on the destruction of medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles is expected to be signed. This means that within a few years two types of nuclear weapons will be eliminated from the European continent, weapons which, according to experts, represent a particularly destabilizing factor because of their combat potential.

—The prospect of a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons, while preserving the ABM Treaty, is considerably more realistic. The quantitative sub-levels [podravnishta] of warheads for different types of strategic weapons to which the reductions apply, and which were proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev during his talks with George Shultz a week ago in Moscow, are very close to those proposed by the United States, and in some respects, even went further.

It is obvious that there will be difficulties, that the imperialist circles' open and secret opposition to any agreements with the Soviet Union will be pursued. The important thing is that the Soviet-American dialogue continues and that it produces practical results.

Economic Cooperation With USSR Evaluated

AU021805 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 87 p 6

[Petur Gornenski article: "Conditions of Dynamic Cooperation"]

[Text] The consistent and timely revealing of necessary preconditions for ways of further dynamically developing the bilateral cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR—this is the general balance of the work of the 31st session of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-USSR Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

At the meeting of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Aleksey Antonov, chairman of the USSR side of the commission and USSR deputy premier, a high evaluation was given to the state and development of Bulgarian-USSR integrative relations. The commission's work reflected the significant successes in constantly strengthening the comprehensive cooperation between our fraternal countries, as well as the emerging prospects of ever more effectively enriching both the contents and forms of bilateral cooperation, under conditions of profound social restructuring.

The results of the commission's session fully conform to the 43d extraordinary CEMA session, which took place 2 weeks ago, the results of which marked the beginning of a qualitatively new turning point in the mechanism of socialist economic integration. The two sides mutually stressed the importance of the coordinated strategy of developing bilateral cooperation, which will be specified in the concept of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR up to the year 2005, which is being prepared. The role of this coordinated strategy emerges even more strongly when one takes into consideration the fact that the concept of our further bilateral cooperation will be directly connected with the collective concept of the international socialist division of labor up to the year 2005. It will focus on structural changes in the socialist countries' national economic activity and will assert a new model of integrational activity within the CEMA framework.

The results of the 31st session of the commission are characterized by the specific practical measures for further developing direct relations and ensuring the higher efficiency of the activity of Bulgarian-Soviet trusts, enterprises, and scientific-technical organizations.

One of the constituent documents that has now been signed relates to the establishment of a joint laboratory to develop pulmonary equipment. The second document is another convincing illustration of the qualitatively new stage of cooperation between our two countries. The Main Archives Administration at the USSR Council of Ministers and the "Metalkhim" Economic Trust established a Soviet-Bulgarian engineering-technical center for linguistic equipment, which will encompass scientific-research, experimental construction, and innovating activities to develop and produce high-quality equipment for the processing of documents by the social management organs. The session also envisaged joint activity to train cadres for work with the new automated technologies. The future activity of the "Lingvotekhnika" Center will be based on the Bulgarian invention "Stenoki."

The issues which have been discussed, as well as the decisions adopted by the 31st session of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-USSR Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, will undoubtedly contribute to further implementing the joint course of our parties, countries, and nations toward strengthening and improving fraternal cooperation and more effective national economic activity.

Economic Integration With USSR Assessed

AU031829 Sofia BTA in English 1725 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Sofia, November 3 (BTA)—This year there have been established 6 Bulgaro-Soviet science and production corporations. Only a year after the two countries signed the intergovernmental agreement for establishing direct contacts between their enterprises (November 1986) yet another 67 organizations are turning toward this promising form of integration.

In spite of the fact that the first joint organizations between the two countries were established ten years ago, last year's document made it possible for 103 Soviet and 118 Bulgarian enterprises to seek direct cooperation. The 18 Soviet-Bulgarian corporations in which firms of third countries may also take part are also an interesting form.

This process of new intensity is coming across certain difficulties. And they were named in the statement which Mr Valentin Dyakov, trade representative of the USSR to Bulgaria, recently made for the Bulgarian press:

"There is a lack of profit motive in a number of enterprises, their initiative being crippled by the ministries and departments to which they are subordinated. The elaboration of the mechanism for cooperation in planning is being delayed."

The seeking of new forms is taking place against the background of an all-around promotion and expansion of cooperation. In 1986 reciprocal trade amounted to 12.9 milliard Rubles (in one day alone the flow of goods in both directions is estimated to be to the tune of 35 million Rubles). Bulgaria realizes half of her countertrade with the USSR and for the USSR Bulgaria ranks third among its trade partners. According to the 1986 long-term trade agreement, in the 1986-1990 period the countertrade between the two countries will surpass the sum of 70 milliard Rubles for the first time.

Integration is finding considerable expression in the formation of the industrial structure—the Soviet Union is rendering Bulgaria assistance in the construction of 350 projects of which 230 are already operating.

Contracts have been signed for Soviet assistance in the updating of 115 enterprises of Bulgaria's nuclear power engineering, ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry and mechanical engineering.

In its turn Bulgaria, which has limited raw material and energy resources, is taking part in the construction of industrial projects in the USSR in view of securing herself additional deliveries. Thus, for instance, in the coming years Bulgaria will receive greater quantities of natural gas from the Yamburg field due to her active participation in its exploitation, above all in the construction and assembly work and in the deliveries of pipes of a greater diameter.

Scientific Meeting Discusses Chernobyl

AU030800 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Oct 87 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Care for Our Lives and Labor Efforts]

[Text] A year after the Chernobyl accident, the level of radiation affecting our country's citizens has not exceeded tolerable health norms. This was one of the basic conclusions drawn at yesterday's scientific-practical conference on the subject: "The Results of the Chernobyl Accident in Our Country and Measures to Increase the Readiness of Administrative and Economic Organs, and of Civil Defense Organs to Protect the Population and for Action in Case of a Radiation Increase."

The conference was opened by Ivan Pandev, chairman of the Committee on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, which is under the Council of Ministers. An analysis of the results of the situation following the Chernobyl accident was submitted by Major General Ivan Sultanov, chief of staff of the Civil Defense. He stressed that in 1987 and the forthcoming years observations on the contents of artificial isotopes in the environment, as well as in living organisms will be pursued, mainly for scientific purposes.

The statements made during the meeting expressed concern about guaranteeing the health and working capacity of the population, even in the case of unexpected disasters. In his closing speech, Lieutenant General Tsotso Tsotsov, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Civil Defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, pointed out that it is necessary to further improve the normative basis as regards the problems discussed at the conference. We must improve the system of radiation control and the practical activities of the administrative and economic organs of Civil Defense, in order to increase the country's readiness for action in case of increased radiation, he said.

Daily Views Warsaw Pact Meeting in Prague

AU031527 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Oct 87 p 5

[Editorial Article: "Realistic and Constructive Approach"]

[Text] The constructive and far-sighted character of the foreign policy conducted by the fraternal socialist countries and their aspiration toward the establishment of a stable atmosphere of peace and understanding in the world was demonstrated with new emphasis at the regular session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member countries.

Naturally, the basic emphasis in the communique released after the session referred to the prospective Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of two entire types of weapons—namely, medium- and shorter-range missiles. In the spirit of the new political thinking, the diplomatic leaders of the socialist countries once more stressed the necessity of a comprehensive approach to questions of war and peace, to solving the most urgent problems of mankind. This is precisely why the mutual link between the forthcoming agreement and the pursuit of the dialogue on the reduction of offensive, strategic weapons, as well as on banning the deployment of arms in outer space was pointed out in the communique. As the Soviet leadership stressed on several occasions, these components are an inseparable part of the complex of measures to alleviate, and in the long run, even eliminate the danger of a disastrous thermonuclear clash.

Marxist-Leninist, communist ideology is characterized by a thoroughly realistic approach. This was clearly shown from the document of the meeting held in the CSSR's capital. Regardless of the still complicated and controversial international situation, the socialist states are seeking an opportunity to conduct a dialogue and to reach understanding on all crucial problems of our epoch—such as banning chemical weapons, reducing

military confrontation in Europe, settling existing military conflicts and solving controversial problems among states in a peaceful manner, through negotiations. The adopted communique logically confirmed the socialist countries' resolve to act in favor of establishing an overall system of international peace and security. The elements of this system are bound to contribute to rescuing life on our planet.

Disarmament—the basic goal that sober-minded politicians have set themselves today—requires increasingly active measures from all states and increasingly effective initiatives at current international forums. The ministers of foreign affairs of the socialist countries attach particular importance to accelerating negotiations at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. The specific proposals submitted at the Prague session and expressed in the special document envisage the prompt conclusion of the draft on the convention to ban and eliminate chemical weapons, and to speed up a complete ban on nuclear arms tests, and halting the arms race in outer space.

The participants in the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member countries expressed their full support for the fraternal countries' efforts—each acting in its own specific geographical area—to create zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as for the plans concerning reduction of armaments and the consolidation of mutual confidence. This is why thereis a very urgent need to develop a strict control system, on both a national and international scale.

An important result of the Prague meeting was the confirmed unity of words and actions in the policy of the socialist countries. This policy is aimed at the establishment of a world where weapons and wars will not exist, where understanding and cooperation will prevail.

Bankruptcy of Bulgarian Firm Reported

AU030912 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 29 Oct 87 p 11

[Josef Urschitz report: "Bulgarians Send Profiplast into Bankruptcy"]

[Text] Vienna—Since yesterday the Profiplast group, which is owned by Bulgaria, has been officially insolvent: The Vienna Court of Commerce has opened bankruptcy proceedings against the firm's company, Profiplast Plastics Limited; the Intro Prefabricated Parts Company Limited; and against the Intro Prefabricated Parts Marketing Company Limited. As was reported earlier, the company owners announced the bankruptcy last week, explaining it as a result of enterprise management problems.

The Profiplast group has been owned by the Bulgarian Botevgrad Chemical Combine and by the Bulgarian Chimimport Company since early 1986, and hence is Bulgarian state property. The two East Bloc firms had taken over the group (formerly Hochleutner Company limited) after its insolvency, and the 40-percent dividend was accepted.

Profiplast Company limited produces plastic profiles and is at the same time the main shareholder (99.2 percent) of Intro Prefabricated Parts Company limited. This company produces plastic windows of the "Semperdur" brand, which are sold by the Intro Prefabricated Parts Marketing Company. "Semperdur" is a former subsidiary of the Austrian Semperit Company. In the 1970's, it was taken over by the Hochleutner group. Last year the group, which has 300 employees, achieved a turnover of 295 million schillings

According to the "Kreditschutzverband von 1870," the group's available balance sheets do not show any direct over-indebtedness. Profiplast's liabilities amount to 109 million schillings, and its assets to 121 million schillings. However, the assets include the shares in Intro Prefabricated Parts worth 22 million schillings, whose value has dropped to zero because of the bankruptcy. Intro Prefabricated Parts faces a similar situation (5 million schillings of assets—including 10 million schillings for shares in the Intro Prefabricated Parts Marketing Company, whose balance sheet is balanced—and 56 million schillings of liabilities).

The group of companies became insolvent as a result of a letter sent by the owners last week, which ruled out any future subsidies. To date, the Bulgarians have invested some 178 million schillings in the enterprise group, 120 million schillings of which were used to pay for the Hochleutner dividend. It is considered possible that the Bulgarians plan to establish a security management trust [Auffanggesellschaft] in order to continue their own enterprise "under more reasonable management conditions" after the conclusion of bankruptcy proceedings.

Kubadinski, Front Delegation Leave for SFRY

AU031453 Sofia BTA in English 1431 GMT 3 Nov 87

["Fatherland Front Delegation Leaves for Yugoslavia"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 3 (BTA)—A delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front led by its president, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC, left for Yugoslavia today. It will be paying an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia.

Balev Meets With Colombian Delegation

AU040838 Sofia BTA in English 2038 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Delegation of Partido Liberal of Colombia Visits"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 3 (BTA)—Today Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, met a delegation of the Partido Liberal of Colombia led by the chairman of its national leadership, Mr Eduardo Mestre Sarmento.

The two sides exchanged opinions on some principal issues of the situation in the world and on the development of the relations between Bulgaria and Colombia.

It was stressed that today mankind is faced with vitally important problems on which their very existence depends and that this makes it imperative to step up the collective efforts for establishing an all-embracing system of international security and to struggle for the consolidation of the situation in the world by means of political dialogue. The two sides expressed the unanimous opinion that the agreement reached in principle between the USSR and the United States on eliminating intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, as well as the decision to hold a meeting between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan may become an important step on the road to a secure and peaceful world.

Dwelling on the situation in Latin America, the two sides stressed the importance of the agreement reached between the presidents of the Central American countries for finding a lasting and mutually acceptable solution to the conflict in the region and the necessity for still greater international support for the peace initiatives in Central America and for the Contadora process.

Today the delegation also visited the National Assembly.

"We greatly respect the stand of Colombia on the problems in Central America and her role in the Contadora Group," Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, said.

The two sides agreed that the contacts between our two countries in the political field, including interparliamentary contacts, are very good and stressed that economic and trade relations should be raised to a higher level.

Todorov Attends Meeting on Ecological Issues

AU031142 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Oct 87 p 6

[Lulivera Krusteva report: "Ecology is Not a Second Rate Concern of Our Capital"]

[Text] Yesterday's joint plenary session of the Sofia City People's Council and Fatherland Front organization opened its "doors" in advance for the participation of all citizens who are interested in ecological issues. This fact speaks for itself in stressing that the ecological problems of the capital are not a second-rate concern of the big city, but a matter of common responsibility.

The plenary session was attended by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, and by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee.

The basic conclusion drawn on the ecological state of the Sofia environment and pertaining to the program discussed was the necessity of a new approach in overcoming existing shortcomings in this respect. The program was developed on the basis of a multifactoral analysis of the city environment, which determined five different categories of ecological zones in Sofia. The goal of the scientific collective—the author of the program, under the leadership of Academician Mako Dakov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences—is above all the request that everyone should be involved in the implementation of this program. This, in turn, requires a perfection of the organizational-administrative structure in the sphere of environmental protection and an ecological approach to the capital's economy by developing wasteless technologies, electronics, and so forth, by coordinating the initiatives of various departments, associations, scientific institutions, as well as social, and economic organizations in Sofia.

The current tasks are specified in eight sections. As a result of their implementation, it is expected that the average concentrations of dust, lead aerosols, sulfur dioxide, and others will be reduced from two to three times. Today, dust is from 1.1 to 2.6 times more than the authorized norms for various districts of the city, while lead aerosols are from 1.2 to 4.8 times more than the aforementioned norms. The program in question specifies the duties of state, economic, and social organs and organizations in the ecological sector. One of the most difficult tasks, however, is the development of environmental standards, which are urgently required.

BRIEFS

European Health Meeting

Varna, October (BTA)—The European Conference on Chronic Noninfectious Disease Prevention and Control, which ended here today, opened up fresh opportunities for cooperation between the health services of all countries on the continent. The meeting, attended by senior officials of the World Health Organization, including WHO's regional director for Europe, analysed the level and the state of the prevention and treatment of the most common diseases in this century: cardio-vascular ailments, cancer and endocrine system disorders. Combatting these diseases, the European countries will cooperate and exchange experience and experts. The availability of high technology and skilled health care personnel in a number of states will be used as a factor of upgrading preventive medicine in the rest of Europe, too. The WHO "Health for All" programme is adopted by Bulgaria and by other countries on the continent as their national policy. [Text] *[Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 30 Oct 87 AU]*

Pact Foreign Ministers Session Viewed

AU031748 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Oct 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Common Voice"]

[Text] The session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states and the documents which were adopted at the end of it are taking a stand on momentous issues of the current and future relations among states, and on the world situation. The session profoundly and comprehensively analyzed relations among states in Europe as well as beyond the continent's borders. It assessed effective and realistic approaches to the fundamental issue of the present—to reducing the threat of nuclear conflict, to creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security. It was noted that new, hopeful trends are appearing in international life, but, on the other hand, the world situation is complex and controversial. This is a very significant conclusion. It is of direct and practical importance for the foreign policy of the socialist countries, for their diplomacy.

The session of the committee was held at a time when the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States—immediately following the Moscow meeting of the USSR and U.S. ministers of foreign affairs—is entering a significant stage. Eduard Shevardnadze left Prague for his new mission to Washington. It shows that the preparations for the Soviet-American agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles are nearing their final stage. The Soviet minister of foreign affairs briefed the session fully and comprehensively on the course, as well as on problems of the Soviet-American dialogue, which has a profound influence on international relations in general.

The session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact welcomed the results of the Soviet-American negotiations and fully endorsed Soviet foreign policy. It expressed appreciation of the Soviet-American negotiations on the elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons, in the respect of which there show hopeful possibilities that the first momentous disarmament step will be taken shortly, a step which will pertain to destructive and dangerous weapons such as nuclear weapons.

The new situation and the newly arising topical tasks increase the urgency of a new and flexible foreign-political thinking, of a new approach to the fundamental task of mankind—to averting nuclear war. The turn for the better in international relations on a global scale, the new stage of detente in Europe are real. However, they require that those who rule in Washington and in the other NATO capitals today be willing to grasp the reality of the times. Until now, unfortunately, this has not been the case often. The feverish arms buildup continues, billions are being spent on ever more destructive weapons, the Pentagon wants to spread the armament fever even to space.

It is all the more urgent then to create a comprehensive system of international peace and security, which has been proposed and is being asserted by the socialist countries.

Until now, the West has not reacted to these proposals as is necessary. It is also necessary to achieve concrete progress when it comes to reducing armament, halting nuclear tests, outlawing chemical weapons, and resolving the explosive situation in the conflict areas of the world. These issues, as the communique on the session of the Committee of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states shows, are regarded by the fraternal socialist countries as the most important, and they will concentrate their main effort on resolving them also in the future.

The session of the committee adopted two documents: the communique with the standpoints on the main issues of the international situation, and the document on making the Geneva Disarmament Conference more effective.

The communique expresses the wide range of issues which were discussed. It stresses that the main thing today is to reduce both the conventional and the nuclear arms buildup, conclude agreements that would pave the way for universal and total disarmament. In some spheres results have already been achieved, on which one could build. There has been great progress in the preparations for an international convention banning chemical weapons, and there are also promising prospects in other spheres. If the process of the reduction of the arms buildup is to yield results, it is necessary that the forums at which these issues are being discussed work efficiently, among them the Geneva Disarmament Conference. Therefore the Prague session adopted a document which pertains precisely to this issue.

This fact shows that the socialist countries see in the conference an important instrument of the international disarmament dialogue. Of course, it also is a fact that in recent years the deliberations of the Geneva conference have not concluded with elaborating agreements which the international community feels are urgently needed. The proposals of the socialist countries proceed from the fact that the conference should be transformed into a more productive and more effective forum. This requires, among other things, that the conference meets and works systematically, only with the recesses which are necessary. The standard of the deliberations and their results would be helped if the conference were attended by ministers of foreign affairs. This would enhance its weight and authority. Also extensive utilization of the potential of scientists and experts would contribute to the achievement of the desired results.

The conclusions of the Committee of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact, the unity of views on the issues discussed, and the orientation of our community toward issues which are vital at present, justify the conclusion

that the session was a significant event—both for the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist countries as well as for the endeavor for a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

Representative Addresses UNGA Session

AU301444 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Oct 87 p 7

[CTK report: "Assistance to the Developing Countries; Czechoslovak Representative Addresses UN General Assembly"]

[Excerpt] New York (CTK)—In the course of the ongoing debate on the fulfillment of the UN action program for the economic revival and development of Africa in the 1986-90 period, Evzen Zapotocky, permanent Czechoslovak representative to the United Nations, noted on Tuesday [27 October] that the entire international community must support the effort of the African countries aimed at improving the economic situation on the African continent.

E. Zapotocky further mentioned the CSSR economic aid to developing countries and national liberation movements, of which approximately one-fourth goes to the African countries. The objective of the Czechoslovak economic aid to African countries is to help develop their industrial bases, their agriculture and education. Each year about 1,300 Czechoslovak experts are active in African countries and some 1,500 Africans are studying at Czechoslovak schools. [passage omitted]

USSR's Pavlov Concludes Visit 31 Oct

AU031930 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Nov 87 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Valentin Pavlov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices, on Saturday [31 October] ended his visit to the CSSR, which he paid at the invitation of Michal Sabolcik, minister in charge of the Federal Price Office.

USSR Delegation Arrives For GOSR Celebrations

AU041148 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Nov 87 p 2

[CTK report]

[Excerpt] Prague (CTK)—A delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies For Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society [SCFS] headed by Aleksandr Zhuganov, deputy chairman of the SCFS Central Committee and deputy minister of the RSFRS higher and secondary specialized education, arrived in the CSSR yesterday [2 November] to attend the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. [passage omitted]

Screening of Soviet Documentary Announced

LD312312 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Here's an announcement: tomorrow, that is to say Sunday, in a change to our advertised programs, we are screening the Soviet documentary "Risk", about people whose destiny was connected with the development of rocket technology. You can see the program "Risk" tomorrow at 2010 on channel one.

CSSR, Soviet Machinery Standards Examined

AU031658 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 87 p 3

[Article by Vladimir Smid: "Assembly Workers are on the Premises"]

[Excerpts] The sight of Soviet assembly workers in a Czechoslovak textile factory is nothing unusual. Two workers of the Tekmash Orel enterprise are currently working in the Libec plant of the Texlen Trutnov enterprise to assemble seven C 600 L carding machines—which belongs to a new generation—manufactured by Tekmash Orel. [passage omitted]

Viktor Savchenkov and Aleksandr Frolov take their time before answering whether they will come to terms with the deadlines or not: "From the mechanics' viewpoint, the first three machines will be ready by the end of November. Czechoslovak workers will then replace the electrical wiring, then come the tests, so that everything will be ready by the end of the year. We will then have the first half of next year to finish the four remaining machines." [passage omitted]

The general impression one gets in Libec is more than favorable. And, still, there is something disturbing this atmosphere. [passage omitted] Did you notice the words about "replacing the electrical wiring" in the answer? I asked Viktor Savchenkov about this but he parried the question with a smile: "That is your problem." [passage omitted] But then he added in earnest: "I have already worked in Poland, Romania, Hungary, and Bulgaria and in all these places the machines run with the original wiring. I do not know of any case of an accident or a breakdown."

The problem is that the touted identity between the standards prescribed by the Czechoslovak State Norm and the All-Union State Standard does not exist in reality. All the electric parts—copper cables, contactors, circuit breakers, and so forth—of Soviet machines (in Texlen this applies, for example, also to the STB looms and to machine tools) are therefore replaced by Czechoslovak parts. For a single carding machine this represents an additional expense of Kcs60,000. It is justified to ask to what degree the tough Czechoslovak standards are essential for labor safety and fire protection and to what

degree it would be possible to save human labor, material, energy, and time by looking for, and finding, a compromise solution. It is not hazard I am calling for, but common sense. [passage omitted]

GDR's Hager Meets With Social Scientists

AU031516 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 87 p 1

[CTK report]

[Text] Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met with representatives of social sciences in the CSSR at the CPCZ Central Committee's Political College in Prague on Thursday [29 October]. The chat was attended by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin, and Miloslav Dockal, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

Kurt Hager acquainted those present with the social and economic development of the GDR and with the topical tasks which the SED is currently resolving in the ideological work. He stressed the necessity of an offensive ideological work and of systematically improving its standard at the present stage. He also underscored the importance of more effective coordination of the two countries' research in the sphere of social sciences.

Information and experience from the realization of the two fraternal parties' congress conclusions and from party work and management in the sphere of research, education, and upbringing was exchanged. The level of the CSSR-GDR cooperation in the sphere of social sciences to date and the possibility of developing mutual cooperation further were also assessed.

Further on Visit

LD302300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Prague, 30 Oct 87 ADN—SED Politburo Member Kurt Hager had a working meeting with leading GDR social scientists at the CPCZ Central Committee Political College in Prague Friday. During the exchange of views Kurt Hager outlined the present situation and future tasks of GDR social sciences.

On the last day of his stay in the CSSR, the GDR politician also visited the Microbiology Institute of the CSSR Adademy of Sciences. During a tour of the laboratories, the head of the Institute, Professor Dr. Vladimir Krumphanzly, explained the results of scientific research and its economic application in the CSSR and the intensive direct contacts with partners in the GDR.

Hager outlined experiences in GDR research work. The close link between scientific institutions and combines by means of agreements on coordination and output have proved successful in the solution of the tasks to be solved.

Jakes Receives FRG Business Delegation

LD032326 Prague CTK in English 1751 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 3 (CTK)—The visiting delegation of West German businessmen led by Minister of Environment, Territorial Arrangement and Agriculture of North Rhine-Westphalia Klaus Matthiesen was received here today by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes.

In an open and businesslike discussion, the two sides considered questions concerning environmental protection and possibilities of cooperation in carrying through ecological programs.

Strougal Receives FRG Transport Minister

LD010015 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Jurgen Warnke, FRG federal minister of transport. They discussed a broad range of questions of railway, air, and other cargo transport between the two states. They noted that the long years of traditional neighborly cooperation can be further expanded and modernized, including border procedures. The two statesmen agreed that it will soon be possible to sign an agreement on inland water transport inasmuch as the two sides are interested in it and thus the entire complex of transport between Czechoslovakia and FRG might thus be concluded.

Observers To Take Part in UK Air Exercise

LD032319 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] According to a statement by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, training of airborne troops of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, called Purple Warrior, will take place on the territory of Scotland beginning tomorrow through 18 November. In harmony with the document of the Stockholm conference on measures strengthening trust and security and disarmament in Europe, CSSR observers will also be taking part in these exercises 7-11 November.

Obzina Arrives in Vienna For Talks

AU031855 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Nov 87 p 5

[CTK report in the "From the World" column]

[Text] Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, arrived for an official visit in Vienna yesterday [1 November]. During his visit

he will hold talks with Austrian representatives, among others with Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, on the further deepening of scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

Colotka Meets PRC Cooperatives' Delegation

AU041141 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Nov 87 p 2

[CTK Report]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK)—Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Slovak SR, received in Bratislava yesterday [2 November] a delegation of the All-China Federation of Consumer and Marketing Cooperatives headed by its chairman Jao Pchan [organization's and chairman's names as published], who is paying a working visit to the CSSR. Peter Colotka acquainted the guests with the realization of the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress in the social and economic sphere with emphasis on the development of production, consumers, and housing cooperatives. He expressed appreciation for the deepening cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Chinese cooperative sectors. The reception was attended by Jindrich Zahradnik, chairman of the Central Council of Cooperatives. Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

DPRK Study Delegation Confers in Prague

AU021749 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 87 p 2

["z"-signed report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] A study delegation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] led by Ri Jong-sue [spelling of name as published], deputy head of a WPK Central Committee department, was received in Prague on Thursday [29 October] by Vladimir Patek, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. They briefed each other on current tasks of the two fraternal parties and exchanged experiences from party work in implementing the two countries' tasks in the area of social policy. The reception was attended by Kim Kwang-sop, DPRK ambassador to the CSSR.

PLO, National Front Extend Protocol

JN302027 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1815 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] An extension of the cooperation protocol between the PLO Executive Committee and the Czechoslovak National Front was signed at the PLO office in Prague yesterday. Comrade Travnicek, deputy chairman of the National Front, signed for the CSSR, and brother Abu Hisham, PLO extraordinary representative in Prague signed for the Executive Committee.

A celebration on the occasion was attended by comrade officials from the Foreign Ministry, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the National Front, and Arab and foreign diplomats. Speeches on the occasion expressed deep satisfaction with the development of traditional relations between the PLO and the CSSR.

Slovak Party Chief Relieved of All Posts

AU041033 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Nov 87 p 2

[Milos Niederland report: "For a Comprehensive Approach to the Economy; Session of the Central Slovakia CPSL Regional Committee"]

[Excerpts] Banska Bystrica—At its extended session yesterday, the Central Slovakia CPSL Regional Committee discussed the itemization and implementation of the Resolution of the CPSL Congress in the forest economy of the region. It also dealt with the course of the public discussion on the draft law on state enterprises. The session was attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. [passage omitted]

At its extraordinary session in the afternoon, the Central Slovakia CPSL Regional Committee discussed some cadre issues. It approved the proposal to release Comrade Vladimir Pirosik from the post of leading secretary, member of the Presidium, and member of the Secretariat of the Central Slovakia CPSL Regional Committee, as well as from the post of chairman of the Central Slovakia Regional Committee of the National Front of the Slovak SR. It co-opted Comrade Jan Gajdosik as member of the Central Slovakia CPSL Regional Committee and elected him to the post of leading secretary, member of the Presidium, and member of the Secretariat of the Central Slovakia CPSL Regional Committee. At the same time the session approved him as chairman of the Central Slovakia Regional Committee of the National Front of the Slovak SR.

Comrade Jozef Lenart conveyed to Comrade Vladimir Pirosik thanks for his many years of dedicated work in party, state, and economic posts.

Fojtik, Havlin Address Ideological Meeting

LD031813 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2300 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] A statewide consultative meeting of secretaries for ideological work of regional committees of the party and the city party committees in Prague and Bratislava was held at the CPCZ Central Committee today. Comrade Jan Fojtik, addressing the meeting, spoke about the need for openness of information in mass media. Comrade Josef Havlin dealt with implementation of conclusions of congresses of creative artists unions and other tasks of the party's educational policy.

Daily Denies Religious Persecution in CSSR

AU030959 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 87 p 5

[Article by Karel Hruza: "An Integral Part of Civil Liberties"]

[Excerpts] The enemies of peaceful coexistence continuously attempt to weaken the growing authority of the countries of the socialist community. They are not discriminating in choosing the methods of achieving that goal. The ideologists of anticommunism are preparing "materials" for, inter alia, the Voice of America, the BBC, the West German radio, Radio Vatican, but also Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty and trying through all these channels to impress upon their listeners the notion that people in the socialist countries are persecuted because of their religious beliefs. However, the experience of our citizens is completely different. This is because the freedom of belief and the freedom of religious worship are integral constituent parts of the democratic rights and liberties of the citizens of Socialist Czechoslovakia. [passage omitted]

A total of 18 churches and religious communities operate in the CSSR, with headquarters in Prague or Bratislava. They maintain contact with the centers of their churches. Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic priests, for example, are in regular contact with the Vatican, Baptists have their center in the United States, the Old Catholic Church in Rotterdam, and yet other churches in Geneva, England, and so forth. No one prevents the representatives of these world church centers from maintaining steady theological and organizational contact with church representatives in the CSSR. It is also a fact that a number of outstanding Czechoslovak theologians hold responsible offices in international church bodies—the World Council of Churches, the World Lutheran or Reformed Union, and so forth. [passage omitted]

Our Constitution and the laws derived from it fully respect the right of citizens to religious self-realization. Believers can meet in more than 8,200 houses of prayer, churches, congregation halls, and synagogues, which are served by 4,900 clergymen and preachers, all of whom are graduates of institutions of higher learning. Theology is studied at six schools of divinity, two of which are Roman Catholic. [passage omitted]

The churches publish their own theological and religious periodicals—their number totals 30 and the weekly *Katolicke Noviny*, for example, has a print run of 240,000 copies. Bibles, biblical stories, hymn books, and church calendars are being published in large editions. [passage omitted]

Czechoslovakia's foreign enemies are greatly upset by the fact that not only believers but also the overwhelming majority of clergymen of all churches actively support the building and peace policy of the government of the National Front. They particularly calumniate the patriotic activity of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy and of the Regional Committee of the Christian Peace Conference. Various emigres and their sponsors and bread providers forget that all citizens, which includes clergymen, have a guaranteed right under the Constitution to commit themselves socially and to express their views on the problems of life and peace. The agencies of our socialist state will not permit anyone to offend, discriminate against, or bully upright and patriotically-minded clergymen. Quite to the contrary, we will support these patriotic forces in the churches. [passage omitted]

Persecution of CSSR Activists Viewed

AU021131 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 31 Oct-1 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Several civil rights activists have recently felt the renewed, more intensive activities of the CSSR Public Security Corps: Thus, four participants in an unofficial seminar in the Prague apartment of Ivan Havel, the brother of playwright Vaclav Havel, were prevented from attending the seminar and seized for interrogation by state policemen.

The secret police acted in a particularly brutal way against 68-year-old former foreign minister Jiri Hajek. At the beginning of October, he wanted to attend a meeting together with his wife, Brno, civil rights activist Jaroslav Sabata, Jaroslav Lietera, and Vaclav Slavik—all of them well-known figures from the 1968 Prague Spring. In the street they were stopped by policemen, their pockets were searched, and all written material was seized; at last, they were taken away for interrogation.

Since Professor Hajek resisted the arrest, he was dragged into a police car by force. After his release he sent a harsh letter of protest to Prague's interior minister, in which he called the entire act a violation of Article 17 of the CSSR constitutional law; the authorities action reminded him of the Nazi era.

State police recently searched the apartments of prominent civil rights activists Vaclav Benda, Petr Uhl, and Jiri Gruntorad until far into the night. In addition to documents, literature, typewriters, and tapes, they also impounded radios and tape recorders worth several thousand korunas. Then the civil rights activists were repeatedly interrogated and released after having been threatened with criminal persecution.

According to state policemen, their alleged crime consisted of preparing for agitation, according to the infamous paragraph 100. The document substantiating the action said that the civil rights activists had copied this year's first Charter 77 document, entitled "The Word to the Fellow-Citizens," with modern xerox machines. People who visited the three civil rights activists, such as Charter 77 activist Ladislav Lis, were also summoned for questioning. On 23 October Charter 77 spokeswoman Libuse Silhanova was also interrogated.

Jakes Addresses C. Bohemia CPCZ Committee

LD301430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] The Central Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee discussed in Kladno today the results of the discussion on the draft law on state enterprise, plan fulfillment, and program intensification in the current year.

Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, praised the results achieved in fulfilling the state plan and also pointed to some continuing problems. It is the continuing task, he stressed, to strengthen labor discipline, develop brigade forms of labor organization and remuneration and also consistently implement indices of intensity and efficiency in assessing economic results.

Kapek, Polednik Criticize Service Sector

AU021735 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 87 p 2

[CTK and "ada"-signed report: "Acting More Vigorously in Eliminating Shortcomings"]

[Excerpts] Kladno, Prague, Brno—The Central Bohemia and South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committees and the Prague CPCZ City Committee were in session on Thursday [29 October]. At its session in Kladno, which was attended by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee discussed the results of the discussion on the draft laws on state enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, and production, consumer, and housing cooperatives. It also dealt with plan fulfillment and the implementation of the program of intensification in 1987. The Prague CPCZ City Committee, whose session was chaired by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the CPCZ City Committee, also reviewed the discussion on the draft laws. In another part of the session, it critically assessed the standard of services in the capital. The session was attended by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The execution of resolutions by the regional party organization was on the agenda of the session of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee in Brno. The session was attended by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Addressing the session of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, Antonin Kapek critically analyzed the sector of services from the viewpoint of the intentions of the Sixth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee of 1982. He said that only fewer than 5 percent of the total workforce of the capital work in this sector, which puts Prague in one of the last places among world capitals. We would need about five times this number of service personnel. The transfer of administrative personnel in service organizations to the operational sphere would be of great help in this respect.

Moreover, it has become apparent that monopolization leads to stagnation, also in services. This is borne out by the district enterprises of the housing economy and by local construction enterprises, but virtually the same situation also prevails in the transportation sector, retailing, public catering, repairs of household appliances, street cleaning, and the like. The enactment of the principles of self-financing and socialist entrepreneurship in the period of restructuring will surely encourage other Prague organizations, but also non-Prague organizations, to beef up this sphere. This should establish an atmosphere of healthy competitiveness, which we need so badly. A certain solution also lies in the fact that the Prague department stores, the Kotva central enterprise, and the Footwear national enterprise will join the experiment in testing the restructuring of the economic mechanism. This will serve as an example for all enterprises of the service sector and help to obtain the necessary experience.

Jindrich Polednik was among those who took the floor in the discussion. He emphasized the businesslike and critical approach of the CPCZ City Committee to the politically and socially sensitive area of services for the public. [passage omitted]

It has been confirmed that, apart from some partial results, no significant progress has been made toward a broad supply of services, also in the capital city of Prague, despite efforts by party agencies, governments, and national committees. The current standard of services is not commensurate with the growing demands of citizens.

Jindrich Polednik stressed that the principles for restructuring the economic mechanism establish more favorable conditions for the development of services and local production. Over the years we have grown accustomed to detailed and seemingly all-embracing instructions, but the actual needs of the customer have disappeared in the process, slowly but surely. This has to be overcome. In this area, in particular, life shows that it is not the amount of indicators, allocations, average wages, or the number of personnel that matter most, but the needs of customers and their demand for services. [passage omitted] Regrettably, many officials from central agencies and national committees continue to look not for ways of providing incentives for the development of services, but for ways of administering and regulating the sphere of services down to the minutest detail. The full enforcement of the market mechanism, economic accountability, self-financing, and material incentives should rouse the interest of all service employees in improving services.

It would be useful, also for Prague, if all the varied forms of entrepreneurship in services were put to use. Small enterprises, cooperatives, independent businesses, leasing, as well as citizens' individual activity have full justification here, in addition to the traditional larger enterprises. We are convinced that this fan will help to

set in motion socialist entrepreneurship in services, that it will establish a competitive climate in the interest of customers' satisfaction. [passage omitted]

Havlin Speaks on Restructuring in Brno
LD040651 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] A meeting was held in Brno today on current tasks of education, science, culture, and art in South Moravia. Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, gave a report stating that the restructuring of the economic mechanism and all areas of our society is a process in which fundamental changes in relations with the economy, science, education, culture, and material security for people must take place. He recalled the results of the long-term development program of the Czechoslovak education and training system in past years, and emphasized that in fulfilling the strategy of acceleration more attention must be paid to linking science and scientific-technical progress with all forms of the educational process.

At the end of the report, Comrade Havlin discussed tasks facing workers in culture. He emphasized that the present day requires that artists rid themselves of verbosity and mediocrity in thier work, and not to avoid criticism. Art must appear to be revolutionary art that does not avoid the present.

Completion of Dukovany Power Station Noted
AU031119 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Oct 87 p 1

[Josef Jirek report: "Dukovany in Full-Scale Operation; Aktiv of Builders of a Major Power-Generating Project"]

[Excerpts] A festive aktiv of leading workers and representatives of the builders of the Dukovany nuclear power station was held on the premises of this power-generating project on Friday [30 October], on the occasion of putting the fourth unit of the power station into operation.

The aktiv was attended by a party and government delegation led by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of power and fuels, presented Josef Haman with a letter of honor by all sectors involved in the construction of the project on the completion of all four units of the power station. The last unit went into operation on 19 July this year. The plan to install at the Dukovany nuclear power station a total power-generating capacity of 1,760 megawatts was thus fulfilled. In the course of their operation the units have proved to be a reliable component of our power grid. So far they have generated 17,099 gigawatt hours of electricity, 1,619 gigawatt hours of which was in excess of the plan. [passage omitted] In evaluating the course of construction of the power station, Comrade Ehrenberger emphasized the great contribution and specific help of the Soviet side as the general designer of the entire project and conveyed thanks to those Soviet specialists and experts who took a direct part in the construction of the Dukovany power station. [passage omitted]

Haman Reviews Nuclear Energy Situation
AU031230 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Oct 87 p 2

[Report on a speech by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at an aktiv held in Dukovany on 30 October to mark the completion of the fourth unit of the Dukovany nuclear power station]

[Excerpts] Comrade Haman congratulated the participants in the aktiv in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and the Central Trade Union Council on their great success—the completion of the last unit and, thereby putting all four units of the Dukovany nuclear power station into operation. [passage omitted]

It is of particular importance, he said, that the requirement for a high quality of all work was complied with and that the increased demands on nuclear safety arising from the recommendations of Soviet specialists and the IAEA in Vienna have been, are, and must continue to be fully ensured. [passage omitted] Following the difficulties and delays in the implementation of our nuclear program at the turn of the seventies and eighties, we can responsibly state that a necessary turnaround has occurred, as is attested to by the commissioning of the capacities at the second nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice toward the close of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and, in particular, by the current commissioning of the Dukovany nuclear power station. The Mochovce nuclear power station is in an advanced state of construction, extensive work is underway on the Temelin nuclear power station, and preparations have begun for the construction of another nuclear power station.

Electricity generation in nuclear power stations will increase from 7.2 billion kilowatt hours in 1984 to more than 22.6 billion kilowatt hours next year. It will thus account for 27.6 percent of total electricity output. [passage omitted]

The growing electricity output by nuclear power stations establishes prerequisites for its phased plan-based reduction in coal-fired power stations. According to the plan for 1988, the electricity output of coal-fired power stations will be more than 13 percent lower than in 1984. Within the same period coal extraction will have decreased by 7 million tonnes of mostly brown steam coal, which simultaneously limits the negative impact of coal mining and burning on the environment. [passage omitted]

The general fuel-power balance for the coming winter continues to be tense, because of a number of bottlenecks and problems. That is why the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium issued instructions to pay intensive heed to the operative solution of tasks connected with preparations for the winter, particularly to supplying the households before the onset of winter and to establishing conditions to cope with problems and calamitous situations that may arise in the course of the winter.

The experience of previous years confirms the need to prepare at every workplace alternative measures to sustain production even in the event of short-term restrictions on fuel and electricity supplies. The same applies to transportation, retailing, service organizations, including road cleaning, and other sectors of the national economy. No one should wait for instructions from above telling him "what to do" when snow begins to fall and frost sets in. [passage omitted]

The question of ensuring the needs of households, schools, hospitals, and other institutions for fuels and power must have priority. As for supplies of graded coal, the state of preparations for the winter is not satisfactory. There is still a considerable number of orders that have not been met; it is also necessary to opt for the method of advance coal deliveries [zalohove dodavky] to make sure that all households get their fair share. [passage omitted] It also needs to be realized that the problem of graded coal has its objective technological-production reasons, rooted in the continuously declining resources of graded coal in the coal industry. However, we must say with the same frankness that the transition of large consumers from graded coal to fuels of lesser value is insufficient and slow in coming about, despite all the resolutions and decisions adopted to this end. This must be unconditionally changed. [passage omitted]

The basic reason for the long-term strain between the supply and demand of power and fuels is the inadequate speed of reducing the energy-intensiveness of the national economy. [passage omitted] The situation calls for a radical reassessment of the implementation and the method of managing and safeguarding the state target program of energy and fuel conservation. To a far greater degree than until now, its implementation must be encouraged by economic instruments and material incentives. [passage omitted] It is also necessary to reconsider in many respects and to redefine its specific contents and to give priority to the acceleration of projects that will yield pronounced effect. I am thinking, for example, of the use of the heat generated by the Dukovany nuclear power station to supply heat to Brno, including the accelerated construction of the heat supply conduit. According to preliminary calculations, this conduit will generate annual savings of more than 200 million cubic meters of natural gas, over 11,000 tonnes of heating oil, and some 115,000 tonnes of brown coal. To finance this important project, it would be possible to use the savings achieved in the construction of your power station, compared with the approved budgeted costs. Similarly, it is necessary to overcome the difficulties and delays in the construction of the heat feeder to utilize the heat from Jaslovske Bohunice. It is also necessary to consistently ensure the practical implementation of the approved decision to build a heat feeder from the Melnik power station to supply heat to Prague. [passage omitted]

Speaking on international political issues, Josef Haman stressed Czechoslovakia's unanimous support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and emphasized, in the spirit of the conclusions of the recent talks of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states in Prague, the importance of the ongoing talks between the USSR and the United States.

FDJ Commemorates GOSR Anniversary

AU031710 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Nov 87 p 3

[Excerpt] East Berlin—Thousands of people participated in an impressive rally staged jointly by the FDJ and the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer Organization in Berlin's Lenin Square on Saturday to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. GDR and USSR flags, red banners of the workers class, and blue FDJ flags decorated the square. FDJ members and Pioneers from all GDR bezirke, Berliners, Komsomol members and Lenin Pioneers, young friends from abroad who work and study in the GDR had gathered to demonstrate their unshakable will to continue to use all their strength and knowledge for strengthening socialism, for life in peace, and for the indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union. From the rally they conveyed cordial greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Long before the beginning of the manifestation, songs of the workers class, of the FDJ and of the friendship with the country of Lenin were sung and those attending the celebration vigorously joined in.

The members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Kessler, Egon Krenz, Erich Mielke, and Guenter Schabowski were welcomed.

Members of the SED Central Committee Wolfgang Herger, department director of the Central Committee, Berlin Mayor Erhard Krack, and Helmut Mueller, second secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership, were guests at the rally. Also present were members of the Secretariat of the FDJ Central Council including First Secretary Eberhard Aurich, members of the Council of Ministers and State Council, members of the Committee of Antifacsist Resistance Fighters of the GDR, members of the Central Executive Council of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, pilot and astronaut Major General Sigmund Jaehn, as well as veterans of the revolutionary workers movement including participants in the October Revolution, and other figures. Also present were Igor Maximychev, charge d'affaires of the USSR to the GDR; Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commanders in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in the National People's Army; Boris Sharikov, deputy head of the Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; a delegation from the Lenin Komsomol Central Committee and of the fighter pilots in the Great Patriotic War; and Hero of the Soviet Union Leonid Dyoma, chairman of the Committee of War Veterans in the town of Magnitogorsk.

The rally was opened with a fanfare at 1830 [1730 GMT]. In his speech Eberhard Aurich stated that the youth of the first socialist state on German soil is fulfilling the legacy of the Red October through the implementation of the 11th SED Congress resolutions. Amid applause and enthusiastic approval he congratulated all Soviet people, the Komsomol members, and Lenin Pioneers on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The October anniversary is a common holiday for the GDR and the friends in the country of Lenin, he said. On behalf of the participants in the rally the speaker asked Erich Honecker to convey greetings from the young generation to the Soviet people on the occasion of his visit to the USSR. [passage omitted]

Official Receives PPR Delegation

AU041145 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Nov 87 p 8

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Monday [2 November] in East Berlin Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, received a delegation from the Democratic Party in the PPR (DP) headed by Mieczyslaw Lesniak, secretary of the DP Central Committee. The interlocutors exchanged experiences on the ideological work of their parties as alliance partners of the workers class in strengthening socialism and in the struggle for peace. Both sides welcomed the joint Soviet-American statement on the upcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Ronald Reagan, president of the United States, in Washington on 7 December. On the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution they paid tribute to this historic event.

Honecker Message to Mozambican President

AU031534 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Nov 87 p 2

[ND item: "Deep Indignation at Murders by Gangs in Mozambique; Telegram from Erich Honecker to President Joaquim Chissano; Further Active Solidarity of the GDR People Confirmed"]

[Text] Berlin—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

Dear Comrade Chissano:

The terrible massacre committed by armed counterrevolutionary gangs during the attack on a column of vehicles near Vila de Palmeiro, fills the GDR people with deep indignation. It confirms once again that the

main danger to the peaceful development of the independent states and peoples of southern Africa emanates from the apartheid regime, which is still supported by imperialist circles.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the GDR people, I send condolences to you and the relatives of the victims. I assure you, the Central Committee of the Frelimo, the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the Mozambican people of the further solidarity of the GDR.

With socialist greetings, Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Kadar-Gorbachev Talks 'Sincere, Profound'

LD032028 Budapest MTI in English
1947 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, November 3 (MTI)—Janos Kadar, HSWP general secretary, held talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU CC general secretary, in Moscow on Tuesday.

In their sincere, profound and comradely exchange of views the politicians surveyed the two parties' activity in the current phase of development of Hungary and the Soviet Union.

The sides emphasized that the HSWP and the CPSU, starting from the concrete conditions of the two countries, make a creative approach to the topical issues of social and economic development, and strive for further deepening the many-sided Hungarian-Soviet cooperation.

Janos Kadar highly appreciated the jubilee celebrations taking place in the Soviet Union. He said that the road covered by the Soviet Communists and their sober and deliberate approach to the analysis of tasks are convincing proofs that the CPSU is consistently implementing the ideals of the Great October.

Grosz Comments on Paks Nuclear Power Plant

AU032143 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian
31 Oct 87 p 1,4

[Interview with Premier Karoly Grosz by Zoltan Muzslai:"Inauguration of the 4th Block at the Paks Nuclear Power Plant—Premier Karoly Grosz' Statement to MAGYAR HIRLAP", following the inauguration at Paks on 30 October]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Muzslai] How do you evaluate this investment from the point of view of our energy plans and of socialist cooperation?

[Grosz] Many people have already said a lot about the importance of Paks, and I do not want to praise it additionally. I find the completion of the first stage of the power plant particularly valuable because it has occurred in a period when—due to well-known reasons—little money is available for development. This entire investment is greatly significant from the point of view of the beginning of the nineties, because we will have to face uncertainties in our energy supplies in the first 3 years of the next decade. Preliminary deliveries of the 2 x 1,000-megawatt block to be constructed in the second stage are very advanced, and we will try to advance the beginning of the investments otherwise planned for 1994. We consulted Comrade Ryzhkov on the issue and experts are examining the possibilities.

I have spoken a lot about cooperation between the socialist countries. I have also said that the 43d CEMA session and the concepts it accepted were extraordinarily important; the Paks nuclear power plant is a concrete example in this respect. It is an embodiment of the fact that scientific and technological development and cooperation between enterprises is the direction to follow. The construction of the nuclear power plant was an priority program of the government; but the cooperation between the partners and the enterprises during the construction, that is, this multi-directional cooperation, can be called exemplary. I am convinced that we should continue on this road. It is pointless for politicians to formulate grand principles during their conferences if these principles are not implemented in practice.

[Muzslai] Would you say a few words about the short-term work program of the government and about the issue which public opinion is observing with increasing expectancy, the issue of structural reorganization?

[Grosz] We will naturally decide on structural issues, and this was also mentioned during the September session of the National Assembly. We should modernize the leadership activity of the government. The preparatory committees have already completed their activities, but we should remember that these activities already started last year. In the near future, the government will submit its comprehensive report and observations to the leading political levels. We would already like to submit several proposals on certain organizational issues during the National Assembly session planned for December.

Let me make it clear that we do not treat structural modernization as a campaign, but we would like to create a natural pace for this process. I am stressing this emphatically, because there is general and increased public interest in this issue. That is, structural reorganization is necessary not for its own sake, but in order to facilitate better adjustment of the government's guiding activities to the demands, and to make them more efficient.

[Muzsai] Seeing this year's economic results, are you optimistic or pessimistic?

[Grosz] The turning point in the economy has not occurred but undoubtedly there are promising signs. It seems that the most recently announced measure aimed at encouraging exports is beginning to yield results, although they are still modest.

Finance Minister Notes Economic Trends

LD031818 Budapest MTI in English
1725 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 3 (MTI)—In 1987 Hungary's industrial output and exports to hard-currency markets are to increase as planned while imports decrease to a lesser extent than planned, Hungarian Minister of Finance Peter Medgyessy said on Tuesday. Agricultural output is to increase by 1 percent. Incomes from tourism are to exceed 500 million dollars, 40

percent in excess of last year's figure. Due to the reduction of consumption and public expenditures, the deficit of the central budget will be about 35,000 million forints, 9,000 million less than planned. Although some economic indicators reflect a slight improvement, the trend has not changed fundamentally.

Next year the country's foreign debts should not increase by more than 400 to 600 million dollars. The deficit of the central budget should decrease by at least 15,000 million forints. As in 1988 real wages are to decrease by 8 to 10 percent and real incomes by 4 to 5 percent, social-welfare measures are to play a growing role.

The plan envisages a 1.5 to 2 percent decrease in consumption. Retail trade prices are to increase by about 13 percent. Food sales are not expected to decrease. Clothes sales are to drop by 3 to 4 percent, and those of manufactured goods by 2 to 3 percent. Food and manufactured goods will be available in sufficient quantities.

Party-State Commission for Cadres Set Up

LD021710 Warsaw PAP in English 1612 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 2—A party-government commission has been called to life at the initiative of the PUWP CC Political Bureau which, being guided by concern for the right use of cadres in connection with the re-organization and improvement of management structures had forwarded the initiative to found the commission to deal with these matters.

The commission, headed by Political Bureau Member, PUWP Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla, is composed of representatives of the PUWP, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the Council of State, the government and some voivodship offices.

The task of the commission is to elaborate proposals of rational employment of employees of ministeries, central offices and other institutions which are being dissolved or cut down in size, according to their qualifications, as well as to participate in the selection of outstanding cadres for newly-created structures and units.

In connection with the envisaged decrease of the number of people employed by ministeries and central offices as well as other organizations and institutions, those who will be covered by it will be offered opportunities to upgrade or complement their qualifications with a view to helping them find new jobs.

In implementing the tasks facing it the commission will cooperate with the government leadership, with respective ministeries, authorities, social, trade union and self-management organizations and advisory bodies.

Three Arrested for Refusing Military Service

AU040754 Paris AFP in English 0740 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 4 (AFP)—Polish police on Tuesday arrested three conscientious objectors belonging to the pacifist movement Liberty and Peace (WIP) who refused to present themselves for military service, while a fourth pacifist appeared before a tribunal to face the same charge, independent sources said here.

Marek Masurek, 22, of Kolobrzeg, northern Poland, was arrested as he left a military tribunal at nearby Koszalin where a friend, Jacek Borcz, was facing trial for refusing to perform his military service. The trial was postponed until November 18 to enable the defence to seek further witnesses.

Mr. Mazurek was placed in preventive custody for up to a month, WIP founder Jacek Czaputowicz told *Agence France-Presse*.

Earlier, two other conscientious objectors who attended a military tribunal in Warsaw had not reappeared late Tuesday and were presumed to have been arrested, Mr. Czaptutowicz said.

The men, Wojciech Niksinski and Wieslaw Soliwocki, both 23 and from Przasznysz, 100 kilometres (60 miles) north of Warsaw, had been summoned to explain their refusal to perform their military service.

Jaruzelski Greets DRA on Treaty Anniversary

LD031753 Warsaw PAP in English 2303 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 2—On the 60th anniversary of Poland and Afghanistan signing a treaty on friendship and establishing diplomatic relations, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner sent a congratulatory cable to the president of the revolutionary council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Najibullah and to Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand.

On the same occasion, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski sent a congratulatory message to his Afghan counterpart Abdul Wakil.

Danish Foreign Minister Ends Official Visit

LD040001 Warsaw PAP in English 2103 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 3—Denmark's Foreign Affairs Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen ended his official visit to Poland today. The day was filled with talks with officials of Polish political life. The Danish guest also met with newsmen.

Ellemann-Jensen was received by Vice President of the Council of State Tadeusz Szelachowski. The two discussed the key issues of the international situation. They expressed an opinion that the positive results of the upcoming Gorbachev-Reagan summit would have a positive impact on the further development of disarmament negotiations and on the improvement of East-West relations. In this context the two discussed the goals and provisions of the Jaruzelski plan.

The vice president of the Council of State briefed the Danish guest on the socio-political situation in Poland. The two discussed the state of Polish-Danish relations and the prospects for their development.

The Danish foreign minister paid a visit to chairman of the Planning Commission, Vice Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski. The two discussed the state of Polish-Danish economic relations. They drew attention to the existing possibilities of further developing them.

Vice Premier Sadowski presented the Polish stance on the matter of regulating Poland's trade and economic cooperation with the EEC through an agreement to

Minister Ellemann-Jensen who currently holds the post of chairman of the Ministerial council of the Common Market. The Danish guest was also briefed on issues pertaining to the implementation of the second stage of economic reform.

The talks were attended by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski and Ambassadors Lucjan Piatkowski and Vagn Egebjerg.

During a meeting with the Danish foreign minister, Deputy Sejm (parliament) Speaker Mieczyslaw Rakowski spoke about the position and role of the Socio-Economic Council attached to the Sejm in the democratization of various fields of life in Poland.

The Danish foreign minister also met with Polish Minister for Foreign Economic Cooperation Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

"The talks I have held were open and friendly," stated the Danish minister at a press conference which wound up his stay in Warsaw. "We spoke frankly about matters on which we differ as well as the fields of common interest to us. This was good-neighbourly dialogue which forecasts its positive continuation," the minister said.

Ellemann-Jensen said that Denmark was interested in expanding economic contacts with Poland, not least because it is Poland which has a surplus in trade between both countries. "We have pointed to fields in which, in the opinion of Denmark, exports to Poland could be increased. This especially pertains to natural environment protection, that is, a field in which Denmark has modern technologies," he said.

"We also discussed issues of international security with the Polish partners, the Jaruzelski plan inclusive. I think that it is valuable though it does contain elements which we agree and do not agree with, for instance we agree with that part of it which states that one must reach a lower level of balance in the field of conventional weapons. We differ, however, on the view as to the purposefulness of regional solutions to security issues because we think that these should be all-European solutions," the Danish minister said.

Ellemann-Jensen also replied to questions put by newsmen. One of them concerned the prospects for relations between Poland and the EEC. In reply the Danish guest stated that the matter was the topic of talks with the Polish partners who expressed a willingness to start such relations. "Denmark strongly supports such an agreement. Talks on this subject are under way between the EEC and Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. We think that they should also be conducted with Poland," the Danish foreign minister said.

Trade Union Alliance Holds Session

LD010701 Warsaw PAP in English 0038 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 30—Where is the Polish economy heading, to what degree will its healing contribute to an imporvement of social sentiments, of the living conditions of employees and their families, of veterans of labour? Alfred Miodowicz put this question while opening a session of the Council of the OPZZ All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions which began trade union discussion on the draft implementation programme of the second stage of economic reform today.

The meeting, which was attended by chairman of the Government Planning Commission, Vice Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski, was of a consultative character. The SPZZ council will take a final stance on the programme of the second stage of economic reform in less than a month after acquainting itself with the opinions of the crews of the biggest plants.

Vice Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski commented on the key assumptions of the implementation programme of the reform. Following are the most important elements of his address:

—The key goal of the programme is to release social energy for the acceleration of the growth of production, not all production but that which is socially necessary. That is why the programme accentuates the need to remove all barriers for the development of enterprise, especially in the state sector.

—The improvement of the material living conditions must be treated as the key element and ultimate goal of the programme. These include both working conditions and those of running households. For households the key goal should consist in securing continous supplies for the market and its balancing. This calls for a restriction of the rate at which prices race against wages. This will not be possible without a radical reform of prices. One cannot separate prices from incomes. The implementation programme is not directed at increasing prices but at restructuring them.

—The radical version of the prices restructuring does not mean hardships in the form of a drop in the living standard. For we do not in fact envisage a drop in supply. On the contrary, the whole programme is directed at increasing it. We think that consumption will grow between 2-3 percent in the coming years. There are also no reasons to assume that the average real wage will fall.

—The proposed change in the structure of prices contains three key elements:

First, increasing supply prices for fuels and power, as soon as possible, at the beginning of 1988. The point is to activate stimulae to save and rationally manage the economy. We envisage price hikes for coal of about 60 percent.

Second, we will strive to balance the exchange rate of the zloty as soon as possible and to make it a convertible currency in the long-run. We intend to achieve this goal in the second half of the 90-ties. At present the point is to reduce the gap between the official and the so-called black market exchange rate of the zloty.

Third, we have excluded alcohol and tobacco from costs of living accounting.

—The increase in the prices of the group of goods priced officially, which have an impact on the casts of living, that is, for instance, foodstuffs of basic character as well as heating, power, central heating, warm water and rents, would be compensated immediately and automatically in the range of the basic basket.

Price hikes of meat and its by-products will be compensated in a diversified way which stems from the rationing differences. Price hikes for milk and its by-products, the basic kinds of bread, flour articles and the like will be compensated, too. In the sphere of production 60 percent of the increase in the cost of living would be automatically compensated in the form of extra pays. The remaining part of the costs of living could be compensated through wage increases from funds worked out by the plants. The budget sphere would receive extra pays compensating 100 percent of the increase of the costs of living, regardless of the wage increases envisaged for next year. We also envisage the compensation of disability and retirement payments to fully cover the increase of the costs of living stemming from the official price hikes.

— We are not fully sure as to the scale and distribution in time of the respective price hikes. We think that carrying out price hikes on a one-time basis would be inadvisable. They cannot, nonetheless, be distributed over too long a period of time.

— Savings accounts will be valorized on a scale corresponding to the scale of price changes. We think that payments of the valorized sums should be realized in a 3-year period.

— The programme contains 160 entries and the price-income policy is only one of its elements. Like the whole programme it is above all directed at releasing enterprise and at balancing the market and subsequently at increasing supply as well as improving the living conditions of society.

Vice chairman of the OPZZ Waclaw Martyniuk took the floor next. Speaking in his own name he stated that he critically assessed the guidelines to the 2nd stage of reform and expressed doubts as to the draft implementation programme but also a conviction that the role of this criticism would ultimately be assessed as positive, that it would contribute to the modification of some economic solutions, thus strengthening the prestige and popularity of the government and subsequently increasing the prosperity of citizens.

As far as the social sphere is concerned, Martyniuk went on, the programme carries the risk that the social achievements of the working world would be foresaken. For example: The limitation of the range of material branch fringe benefits and switching over to money equivalents introduced in the course of negotiations on collective labour contracts, determining the fields and range of social services in the field of health care, culture and recreation where the introduction of partial reimbursement would be advisable along with the limitation of the right to free services—the whole packet of changes in the labour law removing the hitherto achievements of the working world.

In Martyniuk's opinion the concept of the reform of the system of wages proposed in the programme is incorrect. It should be shaped on the basis of the collective labour contracts and harmonized on the whole social scale.

Many of the remaining proposals seem right and deserve full support, the OPZZ vice chairman stated.

Party CC Officials Meet Workers on Reform

LD040629 Warsaw PAP in English 2220 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 3—Members of the party leadership—the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the CC Secretariat—today took part in meetings with party organizations and the crews of plants in various regions of the country.

The exchange of views accompanying these meetings pertained, above all, to the goals and principles of the nationwide referendum, the transformations in the economic life of Poland, the mechanism of the second stage of economic reform. Democratization of economic and social life was also discussed.

Kazimierz Barcikowski, a member of the Local PUWP organization in the state-run farm in Bieganow, Poznan voivodship, met with representatives of its crew.

"The mood prevailing among the crew is good and although people have many doubts we will take part in the referendum because we see no other way for Poland except for that which is contained in the questions put in the referendum," one of the participants of the meeting said.

Zofia Stepien visited the crew of the "Bierut" steel mill in Czestochowa. One of the participants of the meeting stated: "the reform is to stabilize our everyday life. The

working people are concerned about a possible fall in the living standard." Another said: "Our employees speak in favour of the reform, they, nonetheless, want to know, at what price it will be introduced and when its effects will be felt."

One of the participants of a meeting with Stanislaw Ciosek held at the Wloclawek-based "Celuloza" paper works stated: "The first stage of reform did not fully work due to a lack of systematic, precise and consistent control of its implementation in enterprises."

Marian Wozniak told the crew of the Roza Luksemburg electronic lamps works in Warsaw: "A full, honest compensation for the increase in rents or basic foodstuffs is indispensable. appropriate accounting is being conducted at present. These matters will be agreed upon during talks between the government and the trade unions."

Gabriela Rembisz visited railway workers of the Poznan railway system and heard the following from one of them: "For us the term 'Socialism' is associated with a feeling of social justice. People today ask in the workshops: Will the reform, which the referendum will sanction, bring about only a rise in the cost of living." Another stated: "I am in favour of fast progress and that is why I will vote in the referendum but I just wonder whether the elements of social confidence, which the outcome of the referendum will bring about, will not be squandered, as was frequently the case in the past."

Janusz Kubasiewicz visited the workers of the "Stolbud" industrial carpentry plant in Wolomin near Warsaw. The dominant issue raised during the tour of the plant, as well as the meeting of the basic PUWP cell, were the problems of the functioning of the enterprise in conditions of the second stage of the economic reform.

Tadeusz Porebski attended an open party meeting of four department PUWP party cells active in the research-development institute of the communication equipment plant in Swidnik near Lublin (Eastern Poland).

Porebski presented the determinants of the curent economic situation. "A balanced market, which must be the starting point of the reform, can be achieved either through price hikes or increased supplies of goods," he said.

General Florian Siwicki spent the day among the workers of the military motorized plant in Poznan. He said that during the talks he conducted all over Poland he most frequently heard about the need of decisive and consistent action...Everybody is "for" but life frequently negates this. "We will all decide whether and when the situation will become better. That is on November 29th," Siwicki added.

Events of 1962 Cuban Crisis 'Remain Topical'

AU272029 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 87 p 5

[Zdzislaw Antos commentary: "Thoughts from a Calendar"]

[Excerpts] It was on 23 October, 25 years ago today, that President Kennedy ordered the sea and air blockade of Cuba. The U.S. fleet was to carry out inspections of vessels sailing near the island to see if they were carrying weapons. The United States demanded the dismantling of Soviet missiles in Cuba, regarding them as a threat to security.

The world held its breath, because Soviet ships were sailing toward Cuba. There was a danger of a worldwide conflict of incalculable consequences.

The tension only lasted a few weeks. Pope John XXIII called for a non-departure from the path of negotiations. Bertrand Russell, the renowned British philosopher and antinuclear activist, cabled Khrushchev and Kennedy. In his telegram to Khrushchev, he appealed to him "not to be provoked by an unjustified move by the United States."

UN Secretary General U Thant's mediation and an exchange of letters between Kennedy and Khrushchev helped bring about a compromise. The Soviet Union dismantled the missiles, and the United States promised not to invade Cuba. [passage omitted]

Has the United States drawn any conclusions from the events of 1962? Although the United States has not invaded Cuba as Kennedy promised it would not, President Reagan has said he does not feel obliged to keep this promise. During his two terms of office, the U.S. administration has become more hostile toward Cuba. Alexander Haig, who for a while was secretary of state, has publicly called for a military crusade against the island, believing that such an action would end America's troubles caused by the appearance of revolutionary movements in central America. There is still an economic blockade, and the Americans are taking care that Western countries do not buy Cuban nickel, saying that they in turn will not buy any goods that contain it.

These circumstances mean that recalling the above events of the past remain topical. The pages of the calendar have not yellowed with age. Imperialism remains imperialism and has not stopped treating the Caribbean and Central America as its own "backyard," as confirmed by the intervention in Nicaragua and the attempts to torpedo the peace plan in Guatemala.

Politburo Discusses Referendum, CEMA

AU031854 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Oct 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP—At its 27 October session the PZPR Central Committee Politburo studied people's views and the views of party members and organizations, about the questions adopted by the Sejm for the November referendum. The referendum itself has triggered the working people's considerable interest as attested to by public opinion polls, discussions at meetings and gatherings, and many letters and calls addressed to party and social organizations and to the mass media.

While positively evaluating progress in our political life, the working people want quicker and deeper changes in the functioning of the economy. They also want the effective elimination of many irregularities and daily hardships.

Party members and all the people continue to display their growing readiness to actively participate in economic changes. At the same time, however, they are very anxious and uncertain as attested to among other things by their questions about results of price hikes. They continue to stress the need to consistently improve management, to increase production and the flow of goods, to pay wages for what is really done, and to strengthen self-government bodies, discipline, and responsibility.

They look forward not only to the future results of the projected economic and political reforms, but also to the specific current activities that produce tangible results day in and day out. They continue to submit many proposals and additions to the referendum questions. This is a very valuable assistance in our work on the principles of the second stage of the reform and in our specific activities.

Referendum debates continue to stimulate civic militancy. The national discussion, the evaluation of the needs, reserves, and potentials of each enterprise, township, gmina, and village, and above all the designation of goals and ways to achieve them within individual communities and regions can and should—prior to the referendum—enrich and round out our program for radically repairing the economy and intensifying the Polish model of democratizing political life.

This will help to streamline the process by which the second stage of the reform is realized in each enterprise, institution, social organization, and trade union and will assist us in the struggle against indifference, disregard of responsibility, and waste.

We must place the people who are enterprising, capable, and militant in top positions and give publicity to the work forces in efficient enterprises, to self-management bodies, partnership groups, and brigades. We should do this with regard to all those who have now reached the second stage of the reform insofar as management, the quality of their work, and their ability of organizing work under conditions of self-management and independence are concerned.

The Politburo instructs party cells and organizations to focus their entire attention on propagating and explaining the issues connected with the referendum. Exacting requirements must be placed on everyone, especially on party members, and shortcomings and defects in our own ranks must be resolutely eliminated. Through their activities and through their accomplishments and attitudes, all party members and our entire party must affirm our party's consistent line of reforms as mapped out by the decisions of the 9th and 10th party congresses.

The Politburo discussed the effectiveness of conservation measures in all sectors of economic and social life in the past years and this year. The Politburo evaluated the realization of its December 1985 resolution and of the relevant government program.

The Politburo stressed that much had been done to propagate the tasks contained in the aforementioned resolution and program and to illustrate the close dependence between the thrifty management of all production factors and the development of the economy.

The mass media have given extensive publicity to that resolution. During the first stage of its implementation, party organizations focused their efforts on economic education and on sponsoring programs to improve economic efficiency as well as the exploitation of raw and other materials, fuels, and energy. PZPR Voivodship Committees drew up plans for necessary activities.

In their educational, scientific-advisory, and publishing activities the Chief Technical Organization, the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration, the Polish Economic Society, the Society of Bookkeepers, and other social and professional organizations extensively tackled—on the inspiration of the party— the issues of saving raw and other materials. Party organizations in enterprises sponsored the conservation plans in enterprises for 1986, 1987, and the following years. New institutional solutions, which make it possible to use material incentives on a large scale, have prompted increasing interest in these issues.

The Politburo stressed that the implementation of the program for improving efficiency and making better use of material and energy resources had produced many beneficial economic changes.

The material- and energy-intensiveness of industrial production was reduced last year. Better use was also made of waste and scrap materials.

The managements of many enterprises, employee self-management bodies, and party, trade union, and social organizations introduced many cost-cutting measures,

considering them one of the basic sources of increased output and higher wages for employees. The more efficient use of raw materials was also due to limited opportunities to make purchases and the imposition of bans on the use of many materials for production that is excessively material- and energy-intensive.

Cost-cutting actions also covered ministries, central offices and institutions, regional administrative bodies, and social and vocational organizations.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the number of official automobiles belonging to central institutions has declined by 26 percent and the number belonging to voivodship offices by 21 percent. Expenditure for domestic business trips has been reduced by 10 percent with regard to the plan for the current year, expenditure for foreign business travel has been reduced by between 5 and 40 percent. Administrative offices have given up about 6,000 telephones. However, only 63 percent of them are being used (this is according to information on the situation on 31 August 1987).

The Politburo stressed that further savings can only be made as a result of the reorganization of central government institutions.

However, these positive phenomena cannot overshadow the fact that the situation is still disturbing in many areas. This year's long, severe winter resulted in a significant increase in the energy-intensiveness of industrial production as well as a serious increase in the consumption of fuels for non-economic purposes. Making economic, efficient use of material resources, labor, and fixed assets has not become a universally observed rule and something that is considered an everyday chore. Efforts of this kind still have the character of a temporary operation. This is due to the level and structure of supply prices and the existence of other simpler ways of improving an enterprise's financial results.

The Politburo stated that inspections indicate that there are many cases of waste and mismanagement. Last year, post-inspection recommendations issued by the Materials Economy Inspectorate contained more than 6,300 organizational, technical, and cadre suggestions; financial sanctions were imposed in over 400 cases. The construction industry's consumption of raw materials is particularly high. Tasks designed to reduce material-intensiveness are not being accomplished in this sector of the economy.

The Politburo stressed that because the development of the economy projected by the plan for the years 1986-90 is based, to a large extent, on the attainment of significant savings in raw materials, it is necessary to utilize all opportunities for improving efficiency; this applies to the use of existing resources.

The Politburo decided that the solutions contained in the current economic and financial system—this particularly applies to the price system and the high level of subsidies—does not provide sufficient rewards to those who manage in an economic and efficient way. Thus, it is essential to strengthen the effects produced by economic mechanisms. An opportunity of this kind is provided by the efficiency-oriented solutions contained in the second stage of the reform. The success of these efforts will exert a great influence on the rate at which the economy develops and thus on the population's standard of living. The Politburo stressed that it is necessary to display unflagging determination in demanding personal responsibility from people occupying managerial posts, and to create and encourage civic interest in making economies and combatting waste and to establish and promote a broad social movement in this area that would exert pressure and react vigorously to neglect, wastefulness, and disorder.

The Politburo stressed that parent bodies of state enterprises ought to conduct more penetrating and rigorous assessments of the course of and the results produced by cost-cutting activities; in the case of cooperatives this should be done by the central associations to which they belong.

Cost-cutting and the efficient use of resources should not be treated as a temporary operation or one-shot campaign. Efforts of this kind should be systematic, clearly visible, and scrupulously accounted for in every unit of the economy, in state institutions, offices, enterprises, cooperatives, and in every job.

Suitable activity by the mass media will also be important. It is necessary to give regular publicity to valuable examples in this field and expose any neglect at the same time.

Performance of the tasks contained in the Politburo resolution on savings should continue to involve increased energy on the part of every party organization and cell; state administrative and economic bodies at all levels; and, most of all, managements, self-management bodies, trade unions, youth associations, and socioprofessional organizations.

Party organizations and cells should review the performance of local and factory savings programs at least once a year. The conclusions drawn from these reviews should be considered during cadre reviews and personnel assessments.

The Politburo stressed that accelerated savings activities and an increase in savings require a broad look at this subject matter and the consideration of various factors. The manufacture of low-quality goods unfit for use and rejected by factory or trade controls and by the consumers constitutes the greatest waste. It is like throwing raw materials, energy, machines, and human work "into the mud."

We all pay for neglect. Those guilty of it remain anonymous and bear too little responsibility for their negligent attitude toward work. The penalties, especially fines, are not harsh enough, often merely symbolic. Total responsibility must be imposed, and also on supervisors too who are lenient toward those guilty of neglect.

The Politburo said that a government relieved of the burden of direct management would concentrate more on scientific-technological progress and better quality and savings, and that it will reach out decisively toward effective economic instruments. These are tasks closely connected with the changes during the second stage of the economic reform.

The approaching winter is imposing on the relevant services—the state, economic, communal, and cooperative administration; transportation, and trade—the duty to guarantee the satisfaction of social needs. But here too there are great opportunities to saving, though it is impermissible to achieve them at the cost of the citizens and a lower standard of service.

The local administration at all levels should firmly see to it that the winter network of communal facilities, transportation, communications, road services, and housing accommodation and districts are all properly prepared for the winter. These spheres contain more than enough possibilities for savings by means of careful preparations for the winter, and small savings here and there add up to large ones. It must be firmly demanded that the administration discharge its duties completely.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the outcome of the 43d extraordinary CEMA session, and approved the Polish delegation's work.

Guided by the opinions presented during the November 1986 working meeting of heads of the fraternal parties of CEMA member countries and implementing the decisions of the congresses of these countries' communist and workers parties, the CEMA session regarded it essential to restructure the mechanisms of cooperation and socialist economic integration in stages, taking national economic mechanisms into account.

The Politburo underscored Poland's energetic role in all stages of preparation of the document adopted by the CEMA session. It pointed out the need to consider long-term economic policy when dealing with all topics that involve cooperation and an expansion of direct links between CEMA enterprises, combines, and scientific research units. It regarded it essential to speed up the implementation of the comprehensive Program for the CEMA's Countries Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, and to make an earlier start on the production of the fruits of research. The Politburo also said it is essential to draft a joint concept of the international socialist division of labor for the period 1991-2005, and introduce a more effective system of controls over the performance of adopted decisions.

The Politburo spoke out in favor of effective stimuli for the development of cooperation. This concerns in particular financial instruments which should lead to an integrated socialist market, on which there will be a free interchange of commodities, services, and factors of production.

The Politburo said that the CEMA session's resolutions have started a process of restructuring the mechanism of cooperation within the CEMA framework. Now it is necessary to draft a detailed plan of implementing the adopted decisions immediately and energetically.

BRIEFS

Editorial Exchange With USSR

Trybuna Ludu has entered into cooperation with the editorial of *Sovetskaya Kultura*. One of the forms of this cooperation is the exchange of columns. Today, the Soviet colleagues have compiled a column, devoted primarily to cultural contacts between both countries. In the Soviet periodical, there are articles about Polish cultural policy, about most recent writing, about the work of Witold Lutoslawski, and about the work of Polish conservationists in the Soviet Union. The *Trybuna Ludu* columns are illustrated by Eryk Lipinski's drawings. On the other hand, *Sovetskaya Kultura* acquaints Polish readers with the celebrations for the 70th anniversary of GOSR, the activity of Moscow's Yermolov Theater, the reaction of Muscovites to the art of Jerzy Duda-Gracz, and statements about economic cooperation with Poland by Soviet experts in Polish studies. [Text] *[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 31 Oct 87 LD]*

Festive Meetings Mark GOSR Anniversary
AU040840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2157 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/11/1987—On the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, festive meetings were arranged in Cluj Napoca, Deva, Miercurea Ciuc and Gheorghe Gheorghiu Dej Municipalities on November 3, attended by representatives of local party and state organs, mass and public organizations, numerous working people.

A festive meeting marking the same great event was held at the Military Academy of Bucharest.

Executives as well as members of the USSR Embassy in Bucharest addressed the festive meetings.

In their addresses, they pointed to the historic importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The speakers described the great achievements scored by Soviet working people led by the CPSU in the socialist and communist construction, the Soviet Union's actions to defend peace worldwide.

Further Reportage on Honecker's Visit

Comparison of Ceausescu Dinner Toast

AU021147 Bucharest *Scinteia* in Romanian on 29 October 1987 carries on page 3 the 1,200-word toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at an official dinner in honor of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in Bucharest on 28 October. The *Scinteia* report, entitled "Toast by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu," has been compared with the East Berlin ADN International Service in German version published in the 29 October 1987 East Europe *Daily Report*, pages 48-49, revealing the following variations:

Page 48, first pararagraph, sentence one reads in *Scinteia*:... [text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear guests from the GDR, comrades and friends,

It is a...(deleting dateline and first paragraph and supplying additional passage per *Scinteia* version)

Page 49, penultimate paragraph, last sentence reads in *Scinteia*: ...security and peace. [new paragraph]

Expressing again the conviction that the present visit and talks will mark a new and important point in developing relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, I would like to toast:

—the well-being and happiness of the friendly GDR people;

—the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples;

—your health, Comrade Honecker;

—the health of you all;

—peace and cooperation throughout the world! (lively applause) (deleting last paragraph and supplying additional passage per *Scinteia* version.

Comparison of Honecker Dinner Toast

AU301431 East Berlin *Neues Deutschland* in German on 29 October on page 3 carries the 1,500-word toast proposed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the official dinner given in his honor by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP Central Committee and president of the SR of Romania, in Bucharest on 28 October. The *Neues Deutchland* report, entitled "We Are Linked by Traditions and Common Goals," has been compared with the East Berlin ADN International Service in German version published in the 29 October 1987 East Europe *Daily Report*, pages 49-51, revealing the following variations:

Page 49, first paragraph, sentence one reads in *Neues Deutschland*:... [Text] Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, dear Romanian comrades and friends,

Allow me to...(omitting place, date, ADN attribution, first sentence)

Page 51, last paragraph, last sentence reads in *Neues Deautschland*:...and important impetus.

I ask you to raise your glasses with me and drink

—to the indestructible friendship and cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples,

—to the safeguarding and strengthening of peace in the world,

—to your well-being, esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, and to the well-being of all Romanian comrades and friends who are present!

(supplying additional passage)

Comparison of Honecker Speech at Rally

AU021303 East Berlin *Neues Deutschland* in German on 30 October on page 3 carries the 3,000-word speech given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at a friendship rally organized in his honor at the Palace of the Republic in Bucharest on 29 October. The *Neues Deutschland* report, entitled "Our Friendship Has Stood the Test in Life," has been compared with the

East Berlin ADN International Service in German version published in the 30 October 1987 East Europe *Daily Report*, pages 35-37, revealing the following differences:

Page 35, paragraph one, sentence one reads in *Neues Deutschland*:..[Text] Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, dear citizens of Bucharest, dear Romanian comrades and friends,

It is always...(omitting place, date, ADN attribution, and first sentence, supplying opening salutation)

Page 37, first paragraph, sentences two and three read in *Neues Deutschland*:...contains specific proposals for its realization. We are prepared...(supplying additional words).

Page 37, paragraph two, final sentence reads:...even more far-reaching disarmament steps.

(new paragraph) And as Ceausescu explained, I would like to stress that in connection with the upcoming conclusion of an agreement on the destruction of medium-range weapons in Europe, we appeal from this place to all peoples and governments to work toward eliminating these weapons from Europe and the entire world.

The GDR is...(supplying new paragraph)

Page 37, paragraph three, sentences two and three read:...become more stable through the elimination of nuclear weapons. Not least, huge...(supplying additional words)

Joint Communique Issued

AU031716 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 3 Nov 87 pg 2

["Joint Communique" issued at the end of the 28-29 October visit to Romania by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania on 28-29 October 1987.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented Comrade Erich Honecker with the order "Victory of Socialism," which was awarded to mark his 75th birthday in consideration of his particular contribution to the development of cooperation between the SED and the RCP and between the GDR and the SR of Romania, toward strengthening the friendship between the peoples of the GDR and the SR of Romania and toward promoting the general cause of socialism, peace, and international cooperation.

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, laid a wreath at the memorial for the heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people, the fatherland, and socialism.

Erich Honecker and the personalities accompanying him inspected economic and cultural institutions in Bucharest. They met with party and state functionaries, representatives of mass organizations, and working people and acquainted themsleves with the achievements of the Romanian People in setting up the all-around developed socialist society.

The important guest from the GDR was received everywhere with great cordiality and hospitality, which is an expression of the mutual respect and traditional friendship between the peoples of the GDR and the SR of Romania and between the leaders of the two friendly parties and states.

A friendship meeting, which took place in Bucharest, at which Comrade Nicolae Ceasescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, spoke, was a convincing expression of the solidarity and close fraternal cooperation existing between the two parties, states, and peoples.

The talks between the leaders of the two parties and states took place in an atmosphere of comradely trust, mutual esteem, and complete harmony.

Comrades Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu briefed one another on topical questions of socialist construction in the GDR and the SR of Romania.

Nicolae Ceausescu spoke about the strenuous work being done in the consistent implementation of the party program aimed at the creation of the all-around developed socialist society and Romania's progress toward communism, and about the measures aimed at the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and the other branches of the economy, which were adopted for the furtherance of scientific and technological progress, the resolute application of the new economic mechanism, and the constant improvement of the whole system of revolutionary workers' democracy.

Erich Honecker elucidated the tasks set by the 11th SED Congress and the efforts of the working people of the GDR in implementing the economic strategy, in securing dynamic economic growth, and in successfully continuing the course of the unity of economic and social policy.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu discussed in detail the state of and prospects for the development of bilateral relations. They noted with satisfaction that relations between the SR of Romania and the GDR have

reached a high level of development on the basis of the 12 May 1972 treaty of the friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance and of the agreements reached during the top-level meetings in Berlin and Bucharest.

They stressed the decisive role of the close cooperation between the SED and the RCP in deepening and expanding friendly relations between the two countries and peoples. They emphasized the particular importance of the meetings and talks at the highest level, which have always constantly opened up new perspectives in all spheres. They said that the steady expansion of cooperation between the SED and the RCP and between the GDR and the SR of Romania is an expression of the high degree of trust and mutual understanding existing between the two parties and countries and of the consistent application of the principles laid down in the 1972 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and in other top-level agreements.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed their determination to develop even more strongly the relations of close friendship and all-around cooperation between the SED and the RCP and between the GDR and the SR of Romania in the interests of the two parties, countries, and peoples, and of socialism and peace.

The leaders of the two parties spoke in favor of intensifying the exchange of opinions and experience between representatives of the central committees of both parties on questions of socialist progress. They were also in favor of improving relations between area executives of the SED and the RCP and other forms of cooperation between the parties and the contacts between mass organizations and social bodies.

They positively assessed the cooperation between the governments and parliaments of the two countries and agreed to support its expansion and deepening. High regard was expressed for the results of the talks between the chairmen of the councils of ministers and for the activity of the joint government commission for economic cooperation, of the central planning organs, of foreign trade and of the ministries and organizations of both countries for the implementation of the top-level agreements.

During their talks, Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu paid particular attention to questions on the further deepening of economic relations between the two countries. They reaffirmed the importance of implementing the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, which aims at the all-around intensification of their national economies, and of specialization and cooperation in production between the GDR and the SR of Romania to the year 2000.

The two sides noted that mutual trade has risen steadily and has expanded. This contributes to better supplying of the national economies of the two countries with raw and finished materials, machinery, and equipment. Cooperation and specialization in production has deepened in important areas. In trade, the share of products resulting from specialization and cooperation, which in 1987 amounted to some 36 percent, rose steadily.

The leaders of the two parties and states stressed that the steadily growing economic potential and the increasing requirements of their national economies, as well as the good results of economic relations, are creating favorable conditions for still closer economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The two sides praised the efforts in the development of long-term mutually advantageous economic cooperation and especially in specialization and cooperation in production. They agreed to deepen the collaboration of central planning bodies, ministries, combines, and scientific establishments of the two countries in order to increase labor productivity more effectively and to raise the efficiency of social production. The emphasis here lies on the development and applicaiton of key technologies, especially in selected areas of microelectronics, robot technology, flexible production lines, and biotechnologies, and also by means of specializationand cooperation in production.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu made the assessment that the agreed plan of scientific and technical cooperation for the period 1986-90 represents a good basis for the deepening of bilateral cooperation in important spheres of science and technology. In this connection, the importance of the purposeful realization of the agreed priorities in scientific and technical cooperation and the stipulation of new themes was underlined.

The leaders of the two parties and states underlined the determination of their countries to work for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation within the framework of CEMA for the implementation of the points that arose at the economic consultation at the highest level in June 1984, the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress until the year 2000, as well as the decisions of the 43d (extraordianry) session of CEMA.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Erich Honecker noted with satisfaction that the steady expansion of cultural and scientific cooperation as well as relations in the spheres of education, health, tourism, sport, and others promotes increasing understanding among the two peoples. This contributes to the strengthening of their friendship. Agreement was reached to continue to work for the development of relations in those areas.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conducted a broad exchange of views on the current international situation.

The leaders of the two parties and states expressed concern over the serious and complex problems that continue to exist in the world. They pointed out that in view of the existence of nucelar weapons, which can destroy all life on our planet, a new thinking and approach to the questions of war and peace and of the complex interelated conditions in the present world are necessary in the interests of strengthening general security.

The two party-state leaders underlined that the basic concern of the present day is to halt the arms race and to switch to concrete measures of disarmament, especially in the nuclear sphere, in order to assure mankind the right to a life of peace. In particular, everything msut be done to ensure that our planet is freed of nuclear weapons. In this connection, the two sides supported the Soviet Union's proposals for the gradual elimination of these weapons up to the year 2000.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed the agreement in principle between the Soviet Union and the United States on the signing of a treaty on the elimination of medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu appeal to the peoples and states of Europe, where the greatest accumulation of weapons of mass destruction are located, and to all the world's states to support this agreement and to actively contribute to bringing about a treaty on the elimination of the medium-range and operational-tactical nuclear missiles and to refrain from everything that could endanger its signing, so that the path will be smoothed for a nuclear weapons-free Europe and for a nuclear weapons-free world.

The signing of such an agreement as early as possible would clear the way for the elaboration of a treaty on a 50 percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons with strict observance of the ABM treaty, for a halt to all actions for the militarization of space and for the acceptance of other measures for disarmament and for the consolidation of trust and international security. The agreement of a start to separate Soviet-U.S. negotiations on a halt to nuclear weapons tests was welcomed. Both sides stressed the need to do everything possible for the earliest possible appearance of such a treaty.

They expressed the hope that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit will contribute to real progress toward disarmament and will positively influence the international climate, which corresponds to the hopes of the peoples.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the proposal to reduce armed forces, tactical nuclear and conventional arms, and military expenditure in Europe, opens up broad perspectives for improving the atmosphere on this continent. Readiness was stated to start taking practical measures immediately, within the framework of the all-European process, for the implementation of these proposals.

Emphasizing the consistent peace and disarmament policy and the activities of the Warsaw Pact unwaveringly directed toward this, the leaders of the two parties and states stressed the importance and the topicality of the documents of the Berlin Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states as an outstanding contribution to the efforts of the peoples for a life with ever fewer weapons and without wars.

Proceeding from the analysis of the overall European process, the two leaders stressed the need to intensify the efforts of the representatives of the states participating in the CSCE conference at the Vienna meeting with regard to the drafting of a substantial and balanced final document, which will contribute to the promotion of disarmament and the development of cooperation in economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other areas and thus to the strengthening of trust, security, and peace in Europe and the world.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu also underlined the importance of other proposals aimed at the strengthening of European security. They expressed their joint support for initiatives and activities both of the GDR in connection with the establishment of a corridor free of nuclear weapons and a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe, and of the SR of Romania for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, freed of chemical and nuclear weapons. The GDR and the SR of Romania also support the creation of zones without nuclear and chemical weapons in other parts of the world.

The two sides spoke out in favor of the development and deepening of relations with the other socialist countries in the interests of the development of socialism as well as the strengthening of cooperation and collaboration with all democratic and progressive forces in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The president of the SR of Romania and the chairman of the GDR State Council stressed the importance of political dialogue between states with different social systems. In this connection Erich Honecker outlined the results of his visit to the FRG.

The two party-state leaders underlined the determination of their countries to work for the creation of a comprehensive system of peace and international security. In this they proceed on the assumption that such a

system, which should encompass the political, military, economic, ecological, and humanitarian spheres, would contribute to guaranteeing a world that is more secure for all peoples.

Both sides stressed the need for a just and lasting solution of disputes and conflicts between states, especially in the Middle East, in southern Africa and in Central America, through negotiations and by peaceful means.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the influence and important role of the nonaligned countries and their contribution to the constructive solution of international problems and to the preservation and consolidation of world peace.

The leaders of the two parties and states regard the solution of international economic problems, the elimination of underdevelopment and the creation of a new international economic order as important factors for the preservation of world peace and the consolidation of international security. The GDR and the SR of Romania declare themselves in favor of an immediate start to productive negotiations within the UN framework for the global solution of the most urgent international economic problems with the equal participation of all states. Both states stress in this connection that the foreign debts of the developing countries are having an increasingly negative influence on international relations.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu consider it necessary, within the UN framework, in a businesslike and constructive dialogue among states to agree mutually acceptable principles and measures for a fair settlement of these problems guaranteeing all states economic security and leading to the strengthening of trust, reliability, and stability in international economic relations.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed the determination of the two parties to support consistently the consolidation of cooperation and solidarity of the communist and workers' parties and all-round collaboration and an active dialogue based on recognition of the principles of full equality, independence, and the right of every party to elaborate independently its political line and its revolutionary strategy and tactics in accordance with the concrete conditions under which it develops its activities.

The SED and the RCP will continue to work with all communist and workers' parties, with socialist and social-democratic parties, with other democratic parties and national liberation movements, with all anti-imperialist and progressive forces and with organizations which support social progress, disarmament and peace, and a better and more just world.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed their full satisfaction at the course and results of the visit and talks. They reaffirmed their determination to continue the dialogue, the exchange of views and the top-level consultations and to intensify and deepen cooperation between the two parties and states in the interests of and for the wellbeing of both states and peoples and of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, invited Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SR of Romania and Elena Ceausescu, to pay an official friendship visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Daily on Relations With GDR

AU031734 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Oct 87 p 5

[Al. Campeanu article: "A Fresh Contribution to Strengthening Relations of Friendship and Multi-Faceted Cooperation Between Romania and the GDR"]

[Text] A new and meaningful page in the chronicle of bilateral relations, decisions of great importance for further developing fruitful cooperation between Romania and the GDR—these are, briefly put, the results of the official visit of friendship Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, paid to our country at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The entire visit, the understandings, and the conclusions arrived at during the fresh talks between the two party and state leaders represent a political event of the greatest importance for strengthening friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

Recalling with satisfaction the positive trend of relations between Romania and the GDR, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "We greatly appreciate these relations and want to do all we can also in the future so that they may assert themselves from all viewpoints as an example of lasting relations between socialist countries, which are closely cooperating in building the new system and in the struggle for socialism and peace in the world."

In this sense, Comrade Erich Honecker emphasized: "I fully agree with you that the close relations of friendship between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania have reached a high level and are constantly developing. The guarantee for and driving force in this development stems from the unshakable alliance in struggle, reliable fraternal cooperation, and close ties of friendship between our parties."

Once again the visit vigorously demonstrated the very important role played by meetings and talks at the summit level in ensuring an upward evolution of cooperation. The frequent dialogues between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Erich Honecker, both in Bucharest and Berlin, each time gave vigorous impetus to cooperation in all areas and always opened up new prospects.

A greatly significant event of the visit was the "Victory of Socialism" award Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu bestowed on Comrade Erich Honecker on his 75th birthday and for his special contribution to developing cooperation between the RCP and SED and between Romania and the GDR, to strengthening friendship between the Romanian people and the German people, and to the general cause of socialism, peace, and international cooperation.

The high standard of our relations and our desire to expand and intensify them were demonstrated throughout the visit. Its conclusions and the results of this fresh summit dialogue, which took place, as previously, in an atmosphere of comradely trust and full understanding, are included in the joint communique that constitutes a genuine program of action aimed at developing cooperation between our countries at a political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other levels even more vigorously and at strengthening friendship between the two peoples.

Of particular importance is the decision to intensify contacts between the RCP and SED by taking account of the decisive role played by close relations between the two countries for deepening and diversifying all our relations. Likewise, action will be taken to expand cooperation at a government level and between other central institutions, mass, and civic organizations to implement the decisions adopted at the summit level and ensure an exchange of experience in the process of socialist construction.

During the talks, the two sides paid special attention to issues determining the further intensification of bilateral economic relations. The main idea of the understandings that were concluded is to structure economic relations in such a way as to contribute to a more vigorous development of the forces of production in both countries and to further increasing labor productivity and the efficiency of social production, an important factor in the implementation of the programs adopted by the RCP and the SED respectively in order to raise the two countries to higher levels of progress and socialist civilization.

The two leaders also stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation within CEMA.

Relations in the area of culture, education, and in other fields will also be expanded with a view to achieving better mutual understanding and strengthening friendship between the two peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Erich Honecker also had an extensive exchange of views on the development of the current international situation. They pointed out the identical or very close positions of the two parties and countries on cardinal issues of today. Expressing their concern about the serious and complicated situation prevailing in the world, they stressed that owing to the existence of nuclear weapons, which present a threat of destroying life on earth, the major issue of our time is to halt the arms race and firmly move to measures for nuclear and general disarmament and for ensuring peace.

Moving from the need to completely eliminate nuclear weapons, the two countries once again expressed support for the program proposed by the USSR on the stage-by-stage elimination of these weapons by the end of this century. In the same context, the sides greeted with satisfaction the agreement in principle between the USSR and United States regarding a treaty on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical weapons in Europe and Asia. They also stressed the need for not wasting this historic opportunity to do everything possible to sign the treaty in question this year. As telling proof of the particular importance the two countries attach to nuclear disarmament, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Erich Honecker called on all peoples and states in Europe, where the largest stocks of weapons of mass destruction are located, and on all states in the world to support the Soviet-American agreement and to act with great determination to contribute to the achievement of a treaty on the issue of missiles, to refraining from any objections that could hamper the conclusion of such a treaty, and to actions aimed at the elimination of nuclear weapons from our continent and from the earth. This appeal is an important political step that strengthens cooperation between Romania and the GDR with a view to increasing their contribution to achieving disarmament and to ensuring peace and understanding in the world.

The sides also stressed the need that, along with nuclear disarmament actions, substantial cuts in conventional weapons, troops, and military spending in Europe should be made. They stressed the particular importance of the proposals forwarded by the Warsaw Pact states to NATO to institute a moratorium of 1-2 years on military expenditures.

Examining European developments, the two leaders emphasized the need to intensify efforts at the current Vienna meeting in order to issue an appropriate document. Within the same general framework, the two sides expressed mutual support for Romania's initiatives and actions with a view to turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, free from nuclear and chemical weapons, and for the GDR's initiatives and actions regarding creating a corridor without nuclear weapons and a zone without chemical weapons in central Europe.

The two countries also support the creation of a zone without nuclear and chemical weapons in other parts of the European Continent and on other continents.

The two sides pointed out the imperative need to solve existing disputes and conflicts solely by peaceful means and negotiations.

Stressing the importance of a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment, including the problem of foreign debts, of strengthening efforts toward establishing a new world economic order, the importance of the need of enhancing the role of the United Nations, and the importance of the participation of all states, irrespective of size, in the international activity in keeping with the requirement of ensuring progress and peace, is further proof of the understanding between the two countries to constantly strengthen their international cooperation.

At the same time, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Erich Honecker affirmed the RCP's and SED's determination to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among the communist and workers parties and to expand cooperation among them on the basis of the principles of equality, independence, and each party's right to independently formulate its political line, revolutionary strategy, and tactics in keeping with the specific conditions in which it is carrying out its activity. The RCP and the SED will also continue to cooperate with all communist and workers parties, with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with all anti-imperialist and progressive forces in the struggle for disarmament, peace, and for a better and more just world.

All Romanian Communists and people greatly appreciate and, with feelings of great satisfaction, approve of the particularly fruitful results of the visit and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Erich Honecker, and are convinced that the understandings concluded and decisions made by the two leaders will give a new and vigorous impetus to the development of relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples in their mutual interest and to the benefit of the general cause of socialism, peace, and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

Honecker, Stoph Express Thanks for Message

AU031514 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Oct 87 p 5

[Message of thanks by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers for message sent by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government on GDR National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania,

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Sr of Romania,

Esteemed Comrades: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and Council of Ministers, and the people in the GDR, we extend our thanks to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the SR of Romania, to the Romanian people, and personally to you for the greetings and the wishes you conveyed to us on the 38th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR.

We are pleased with the appreciations you expressed for the achievements obtained by the working people in the GDR, under the SED leadership. We share your belief that the relations of friendship and close cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will positively develop also in the future, in all the fields of activity and at all levels.

We desire peace and the triumph of reason and realism throughout the world and the GDR will do everything in its power now and in the future, to bring about a turning point toward achieving real disarmament and improving the international situation.

We wish you and all the working people much success in continuously implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions and we wish you personally much health, working energy, and prosperity.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council,

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Further Reportage on WFTU Conference

GDR TU Chairman Speaks

AU021637 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct, 1 Nov 87 p 6

[Text] Bucharest (ADN)—At the 40th WFTU General Council Conference in Bucharest, Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council, took the floor in front of delegates from 76 countries of the world on Friday [30 October].

He stressed that the first step toward real nuclear disarmament is taken with the consensus of the USSR and the United States on an agreement on the global elimination of their medium-range missiles. The trade unions have fought for such an agreement with powerful actions, Harry Tisch said. Today a yardstick for a responsible policy is, above all, if and to what extent it contributes to guaranteeing the peoples' peaceful existence. For this reason the FDGB appreciated Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG as an important contribution to securing peace,

to disarmament and detente. The results and agreements are likely to positively influence the political climate between the GDR and the FRG and, moreover, in Europe.

The GDR's working people know from their own experience that a politically stable socialist state, which dynamically develops its economic policy, is the best basis for a successful policy of peace.

With regard to the introduction of new technologies, Harry Tisch said that the GDR trade union organizations contribute to the fact that nobody is surprised or even overrun at his workplace by new technologies and their requirements, and that the constitutional right to work is still guaranteed to every working person.

On the same day, Harry Tisch met Miu Dobrescu, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Federation of Romania, for a friendly talk.

In addition, Harry Tisch met the chairmen and general secretaries of trade union organizations from the USSR, the CSSR, Poland, Hungary, Cuba, France, Finland, Ethiopia, and other countries.

Reshuffle in Leadership

AU031035 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 87 p 7

[CTK report]

[Excerpts] Bucharest [CTK Correspondent]—The 40th session of the WFTU General Council, attended by almost 100 trade union organizations from more than 70 countries and 11 international trade unions, began in Bucharest on Thursday [29 October]. [passage omitted]

The same day, the WFTU General Council elected Miroslav Zavadil, chairman of the CSSR's Central Trade Union Council, as WFTU deputy chairman. The hitherto chairman Karel Hoffmann was appointed WFTU's honorable deputy chairman.

LCY Central Committee To Convene 16 Nov

LD032345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1804 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG)—The period leading up to the LCY Conference scheduled for the beginning of next year, should be used to conduct an analysis of social trends and relations and to establish the causes behind inconsistency in fulfilling the tasks outlined at the 13th LCY Congress. This was stressed at a session today of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The following statement was issued after the session:

At a session presided over by Radisa Gacic, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed a number of topical issues of preparations for and the agenda of the LCY Conference planned for the beginning of 1988. It was stressed that when deciding on the agenda note would have to be taken of the overall economic and sociopolitical situation and the sluggish and inconsistent manner in which the resolutions and policy adopted at 13th LCY Congress were implemented in the vital spheres of the country's social life. In light of these and other major problems and contradictions in the development of our society, the LCY Conference is expected to tackle the issues of enhancing the LC's ideopolitical role, and its unity and accountability in the efforts to emerge from the sociopolitical crisis.

The Presidium emphasizes that the period up to the conference should be used to conduct an analysis of social trends and relations and to provide insight into the causes behind inconsistency in fulfilling the tasks outlined at the 13th LCY Congress. It was also stressed that during the period preceding the conference the LC should step up its activity in all environments and help to institute changes and produce necessary results of long-term significance as dictated by the current situation.

The Presidium will recommend to the Central Committee to form a working body with the responsibility for preparing the conference and to pass a decision outlining the method and criteria of electing delegates to the LCY Conference.

The Presidium today also agreed on the proposed orientation program of the LCY Central Committee's work up to June 1988 and adopted the program of its own work for the same period.

The Presidium also decided to convene the 11th session of the LCY Central Committee on 16 November 1987. The session is expected to consider and adopt the program of preparations for and the work of the LCY Conference and the orientation program of the LCY Central Committee's work up to June 1988. At the session of the LCY Central Committee will also adopt conclusions on the activity of the LCY's members, organizations, and organs in implementing constitutionality and law. It will also consider a report by the LCY Central Committee Presidium about the implementation of Point 18 of theConclusions from the 9th session of the LCY Central Committee referring to Fadilj Hodza's responsibility.

Kosovo Serb Jailed for 'Hostile Behavior'

AU031515 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 29 Oct 87 p 6

[S.Y. Report: "Prison for National Insults"]

[Text] Vitina 28 October—Vitina Magistrate Court sentenced Djordje Jovanovic (1938) from Vitina to 60 days imprisonment for hostile behavior. This sentence was pronounced after the defendant said the following words to two Albanian watchmen at the Trajko Grkovic factory: "Have you heard our brothers have come from Belgrade?" and "Up till now you have ——— our women, but from now on we will —— your women."

'Political Picnic' Held Near Ljubljana

AU040830 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Oct 87 p 3

[V. Simonovic report: "Piquant Snack at a Political Picnic"]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 4 Oct—Until now politicians and citizens met mainly at celebrations or when, because of some problems, an official would "drop in" on the base. The youth of the Ljubljana region decided to break this tradition: They organized a "political picnic," a 2-day meeting between the people and politicians in Zajcja Dobrava, near Ljubljana. This unique Slovene Hyde Park meeting was very successful: Last Saturday about 2,000-3,000 citizens were openly asking questions mainly addressed to Jozef Smole, president of the Republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP, Nusa Kersovan, mayor of Ljubljana, and other city, communal, and youth officials who attended the picnic.

The meeting started with the questions of some dissatisfied citizens of Ljubljana regarding culture and other communal matters. But the citizens soon turned to "hot" themes concerning Slovenia and Yugoslavia, and it was Joze Smole who most frequently came to the rostrum to answer them.

Tone Sajn addressed the first question to Jozef Smole: "Would Yugoslavia find it easier to solve its problems if each republic had its own economic system, army, money....What would inflation be like in Slovenia without taking other republics into account?"

Budget 'According to Our Cloth' [subhead]

It would be terrible if we were to break Yugoslavia, Smole answered. We need a unified market and economic system. These problems are often brought in connection with the position of republics and provinces.

Some think that in order to increase efficiency we should reduce the role of the republics and province, which is wrong. Inflation in Slovenia is higher than in other parts of Yugoslavia.

But Sajn was not satisfied with the answer and asked Smole whether Mitja Ribicic's claim that we are building a new supersonic plane, a project which even many developed countries have abandoned, is correct.

We must agree that all budgets including the federal budget should be reduced. We should also reduce the expenditure on the Yugoslav People's Army, which does not, however, mean that we want to reduce the country's defense capability. We must "trim the fat" of the federal budget according to our realistic possibilities. This is how I understood Mitja Ribicic's speech at the session of the Republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP, Smole said. [passage omitted]

The next question addressed to Smole was why Slovene politicians are not asking for the resignation of Mikulic's government when "everything indicates that it is incapable," and whether a "multiparty system would be the best solution" for us?

Smole first said that at present it is the governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the federal secretary for finance, and the director general of the Social Accounting service who should resign. The responsible officials of the Bank of Ljubljana should also resign and we must insist on it. As far as Mikulic's government is concerned, Smole said that there are many justified objections: The main objection relates to the policy of combating inflation because it is obvious that something else should be done. The FEC is under great pressure from the entire country and one should wait and see the new proposals which the Mikulic's government is announcing. As regards a multi-party system, Smole said that it is developed in Western countries and that it is tied to various social interests. In our society, however, we should provide alternative solutions and the pluralism of ideas. We have conditions for developing political pluralism within the SAWP and this is why we should continue with its transformation.

The listeners of "The 202 Wave" also asked several questions while Tanja Torbarina [Zagreb *Danas* columnist] sent a telegram: "My political color is that of the Slovenes," she wrote and asked whether the Slovene leadership will have enough strength to oppose centralism. She also congratulated Smole on his courage. "Some fear that we will give in exists, but we will not allow centralism at any price," Smole answered.

Christmas—According to Own Will [subhead]

Will the Slovene Government greet its people on Christmas and will Slovenes be able to celebrate it freely, without any subsequent consequences—this was another question addressed to Smole.

Christmas is a religious and family holiday as well as a cultural tradition, and I would not agree that it is solely a religious event. Every citizen or family can choose whether to celebrate it or not, Smole said.

As far as messages are concerned, Smole added that this was already done last year and that this will not be abolished, that we can only go forward.

Another question raised was what Veselin Djuranovic is still doing in the government when it was he who "caused us debts totaling 12 billion [currency not specified]," and why even after 30 years there is no end to the aid for the undeveloped parts of the country. The first question Smole answered by saying that Djuranovic was not responsible for everything. "The whole thing would be much simpler had he been the only responsible person." [passage omitted]

Answering the question why our foreign policy is hypocritical, why on the one hand it condemns terrorism while on the other maintains "very close relations with al-Qadhdhafi, who together with Khomeyni supporting terrors activities," Smole said:

We are not in love with al-Qadhdhafi, and we have very clear and critical opinions about Khomeyni. What is important is that we are democratizing our foreign policy and any citizens can express their opinion about it. The weak point is that our policy is not directed enough toward Europe. It is unfortunate that it is more concerned as to whether we will be granted observer's status at the Islamic conference than about our joining EUREKA.

Students Win Demands on Food Prices

LD031026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2013 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Novi Sad, November 3 (TANJUG)—The prices of food in student restaurants and accomodation in student dormitories have been lowered to the levels of November 1, it was announced at this evening's meeting of students of the university of Novi Sad in Yugoslavia's Vojvodina Province.

The Novi Sad students demonstrated on Sunday to express their dissatisfaction over an increase of food prices in student restaurants.

They delivered a list of 33 requests, including a request that the prices be lowered to previous levels, to the rector of the Novi Sad university.

It was set out today that the students' dissatisfaction was an expression of justified revolt. The fact that the policy of food and accomodation prices was created so that around 80 percent of the average student credit be set aside for that purpose was specially pointed out. Now, however, only a fourth of the student credits are set aside for the purpose.

The Novi Sad youth leadership supported the stand of the competent student body for raising the prices basing its decision primarily on economic criteria.

The opinion prevailed among the many speakers at this evening's meeting in Novi Sad that the demonstrations of two days ago should not be repeated. Instead of that, it was said, legal means must be used to resolve the problems effectively.

Kosovo Administration 'Not Satisfactory'
LD032359 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG)—The political-security situation in Kosovo continues to be unfavorable. Counterrevolutionary activity by Albanian nationalists and separatists is still strong but has assumed somewhat different forms and methods. The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is continuing and there has been worsening in intranational relations in the province.

These assessments are to be found in a report about the implementation so far of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber's conclusions on halting emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo which has been prepared on the basis of facts and details compiled by a number of organs of the federation, the SR of Serbia and Kosovo.

The situation in Kosovo, the report states, has, in addition, been made worse by the cases of violating constitutionality and law, by bureaucratic behavior, irresponsibility and lack of organization displayed by a substantial number of executive organs and people occupying state and public offices. This has jeopardized to a considerable extent the rights and freedoms of citizens, in particular those of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality living in Kosovo.

The counterrevolutionary forces of Albanian nationalists and separatists have successfully adapted to the new situation by resorting to various forms of underground activity not only in Kosovo but in other parts of the country, too. Their action is calculated to win over members of internal affairs services and of the Yugoslav People's Army and to make their goals attractive for the latter.

Since the end of last year a large number of incidents has been registered in Kosovo with hostile forces behind them. Public transportation vehicles have been stoned, fires deliberately started, flags and Tito's pictures damaged, leaflets distributed and slogans of hostile content disseminated.

The emigration of the non-Albanian population continues to be the greatest problem. According to figures compiled by relevant bodies, in the period from July 1986 to May 1987 a total of 2,442 people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality left Kosovo to settle elsewhere in the country.

The report pays particular attention to the work of the judiciary, the administrative and state organs of Kosovo, which have for years been of poor quality. The report does note increased efficiency in provincial organs as a result of the help from federal and organs from the SR of Serbia. Efficiency has been particularly enhanced in dealing with cases involving people of different nationalities. Positive results have been achieved in uncovering, bringing to trial and sentencing perpetrators of criminal acts with the highest degree of social danger. Great numbers of shortcomings in the work of these organs have been eliminated and there are certain positive results in cadre training.

These positive indicators cannot, however, hide the fact that the level of organization, cadre capability and material situation in administrative and judicial organs in Kosovo is not satisfactory. One of the crucial prerequisites for them to fulfil their tasks successfully is to be consistent in ideopolitical differentiation, which is at the moment in its initial stage.

The report will shortly be submitted for debate to the Federal Chamber which since 1981 regularly every year considers the ways in which Kosovo problems are being resolved.

Kosovo Attacks 'Minimized' By Local Media
LD031105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Nov (TANJUG)—Most journalists and the editorial boards of public media are constantly investing significant efforts in implementing the conclusions of the Ninth LCY Central Committee session on Kosovo, and are contributing, in the process, to overall LCY action to stabilize circumstances in the province. This, however, does not mean that the public media over the last few months have been equally engaged in throwing light on events in Kosovo and that there have not been weaknesses in the editorial policy of individual information media. This was the assessment of most participants at today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Commission for Information and Propaganda Activity, at which there was discussion of the involvement of the public media in implementing the conclusions of the Ninth LCY Central Committee session on Kosovo.

For communists in the information system, it is not only that part of the conclusions of the ninth session which relates directly to them which is important, because journalists can make a successful contribution to resolving problems in Kosovo only if they direct attention to

all the problems and to their essence, Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in his opening address. Any one-sided and superficial behavior by the public media, which is separated from social action as a whole and which puts forward priorities and truths arbitrarily will have the effect of restricting action and, instead of trust, will create a bleak picture of hopelessness or an unnecessarily embellished picture of what is, in fact, an unfavorable situation.

It should be noted that, on the occasion of and prior to the ninth session, the public media from all regions of the country made a special effort to treat Kosovo in a uniform way as a Yugoslav problem, something which was seen both from the number of articles and from the stances expressed in them. However, Lolic stressed, in connection with the setting of the session itself, and later particularly over the conclusions and their implementation, this unity was to a considerable extent and fairly swiftly destroyed, and differences, disagreements, and speculation appeared.

Illustrating this by the way in which individual public media reported the events in Pioneers' Park [Belgrade] during the ninth session, Lolic assessed that they did not perceive sufficiently precisely the attempts by individual nationalists to abuse this meeting.

Stressing that the public information media have yet to face their biggest tasks, Lolic assessed that the image which they project is not the same, and that there are still shortcomings in the activities of the public information media such as isolationism, covering up, or unacceptable presentation of information. Frequent nationalistic excesses and attacks by the Albanian nationalists on the citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities are getting different publicity, overstressed or minimized, which speaks about the differences in presenting these phenomena, even in the use of professional journalistic rules. Also, recent protest meetings are interpreted differently, nationalistic assaults are even being covered up, as well as dangerous slogans, while the real dangers of manipulating the masses are insufficiently pointed out, Lolic remarked.

In the Kosovo media, which are published in Albanian, there are not enough of the necessary and convincing reactions to crude assaults and pressures by the Albanian nationalistis, to worrying threats, and to attacks on Serbs and Montenegrins. Some excesses are minimized and covered up, while nationalistic infiltration into various areas of social life is not sufficiently uncovered. Instead of devotedly fighting against a variety of pressures by Albanian nationalism, some of these organs are calling attention to Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism and the like. Though they have the same founder, *Rilindja* and *Jedinstvo* for example, Lolic said, do not always assess important questions in the same way.

Pointing out that Kosovo is more frequently discussed in the organs in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, that is in Belgrade, than in the organs from Kosovo itself and in some federal papers, Lolic stressed that the absence, or negligeble presence of this theme in some organs cannot be justified. But it is equally unacceptable to steadily search only for the darker sides of everyday life, as well as for made-up truths and guilt.

Certain public information media have taken up some kind of investigative role and, as they say, are looking fror hidden and distorted truths about Kosovo. The essence of this role, according to Lolic, is not information but sesationalism. Pointing out that *Intervju* is leading the way in this and that this role is from time to time or often present in *Nin*, *Duga*, *Knjizene Novine*, *Mladina*, and *Osmica*, Lolic remarked that these papers sometimes extend their accusations to almost all leaders and organs in Kosovo, and thereby only blur responsibility.

In this confusion there are attempts to rehabilitate quietly the forces and ideas which were given political form at the Brioni plenum, a kind of journalistic renewal of the Prizren process is being carried out, *Knjizevne Novine* is advertising the speech by Dobrica Cosic, and in travel writing about Kosovo words are creeping in about the "land of the Namanjic." On the other hand, pointed out Lolic, individual crimes by Albanian nationalists are being hypocritically belittled, so that, for example, we hear that a certain case was not one of rape, but only attempted rape, as if these details are of any importance to the essential act of violence.

Mentioning the reports about the recent, justified protest meetings of women in connection with the insulting remarks of Fadilj Hodza, Marko Lolic said that in part of the press there had nevertheless not been a clear distinction made as to what was unacceptable at these meetings. *Borba*, for example, almost without reservation praised the street demonstrations, claiming that this had "always been a means of expression for popular forces," without noting the overall social context and all the specific consequences. Also, highly indicative in this context is the case of the recent editorial in *Komunist*.

The recent statement of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the report of the working group to establish the responsibility of Fadilj Hodza had large and positive reverberations in the public domain, said Lolic. Nevertheless, *Intervju*, after all this, wrote that "it is whispered that the federal commission investigating this case is split" because it allegedly divided into those who were for the strictest possible measures and those who were for lenient measures. This, said Lolic, is a typical example of irresponsible complaining and the flippant statement of untruths and absurdities.

The stances of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of the Kosovo LCY Provincial Committee on the implementation of the 18th item of the conclusions [of

the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo], opens the way for the process of further and deeper differentiation, and for the strengthening of the ideological and action capability of the LC. Stressing the responsibility of the LC and of all the institutions of the system for the resolute and united implementation of the stances of the ninth session, Lolic concluded that the press can and must give, as they always have, full support to this. [passage omitted]

Journalists are overemphasizing their contribution to the democratization of social life, Vitomir Sudarski said. It seems as if without them Agrokomerc would have remained a secret and the conclusion of the 18th session would not have been realized without them. Sudarski also mentioned the commentary by the editor-in-chief in all editions of *Komunist*, which this paper's editorial board for Serbia did not publish, and later, as he said, also dissociated itself from the commentary without any arguments. In this connection, he concluded that the lack of unity in other structures in the media manifests itself as a problem of public opinion. [passage omitted]

Taking part in the discussion, Franc Setinc, president of the commission, stressed that after the ninth session the public information media had shown more feeling for events in Kosovo. Setinc added that progressive forces among Albanians in the province should show more resoluteness in action for the stabilization of the situation and that it is necessary to establish full legality in Kosovo as soon as possible. The public information media, Setinc believes, should differentiate manifestations which objectively present manipulation with Serbian and Montenegrin populations. It would not be a good thing, he stressed, to barter over criminal responsibility of individuals, or call the roll, since there are appropriate organs responsible for this. According to him the present Kosovo leadership is not responsible for the situation in the province and should be given an opportunity to continue its action to normalize conditions in the province without a burden, and this should not be doubted at each step, as some journalists are doing.

Concluding the discussion Setinc then said that the republican and provincial committees of the LC and other organs should organize discussions on the activity of communists in the public information media. Saying that the newspaper houses which have not opened correspondents' offices in Kosovo should do so, Setinc added that the proposal to hold a session of the commission devoted to documentary writing was accepted. The suggestion to organize a discussion in the press on the reactions to the LCY Central Committee session will be sent to the LCY Central Comittee Presidium, as well as a summary of today's discussion.

TANJUG Reports Trade Figures Jan-Oct

LD031811 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, November 3 (TANJUG)—In the January 1-October 26 period of this year, Yugoslavia exported 8 billion 505 million dollars worth of goods, or 2.8 percent more than in the same period last year, it was set out today in the Federal Statistics Bureau.

Deliveries to hard-currency markets recorded a 14.4-percent growth in the period, but fell compared to the first nine months of this year when their growth stood at 16 percent.

For the first time this year, sales on foreign markets did not record a monthly growth in October. Following the 9.4-percent jump in September, Yugoslav exports fell by 16 percent in the first 26 days of October over the same month last year, so that the 5-percent growth of exports recorded in the first nine months fell to a mere 2.8 percent in the month of October.

In less than ten months overall Yugoslav purchases abroad stood at 9 billion 520 million dollars worth, or five percent less than in the same period last year. Imports of raw and production materials fell 9 percent in the period, resulting in poorer supplies of production materials for the economy.

Statistics Show Incomes Lag Behind Inflation

LD031812 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1648 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, November 3 (TANJUG)—Nominal pays going to Yugoslavs with jobs are on a steady increase, but do not succeed in keeping step with a soaring inflation that has reached 135.9 percent this month, it can be inferred from the latest communique issued by the Federal Institute for Statistics.

According to figures released here today, the average pay of Yugoslavs was 179,069 dinars (slightly less than 200 dollars) in August this year and was higher by 114.9 percent than in the same period last year.

Inflation having gone up somehow more quickly within the same period, the worth of an average Yugoslav pay really went down in August by 2.5 percent as compared with the same period last year.

In order to avoid any further fall in real earnings and slow the rising inflation down, Federal Premier Branko Mikulic's government brought forward its anti-inflationary program to the Assembly of Yugoslavia two weeks ago.

It is being discussed by assembly committees these days.

Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Assesses Agrokomerc

LD040008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT Nov 87

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 3 Nov (TANJUG)—It is necessary to reexamine the methods and contents of the work of the Socialist Alliance, and in particular of the Presidium and the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Conference, which

slowly reacted to the events surrounding the Agrokomerc scandal. This was the assessment at today's session of the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference at which the participants discussed a program of sociopolitical activity of the Socialist Alliance on eliminating the causes and consequences of the illegal and non-self-managing business activity of the Agrokomerc composite organization of associated labor. It was established that this document is good enough and efficient but that it is necessary to introduce into it concrete activities and priority tasks.

According to Miroslav Jancic, so far the Presidium of the Socialist Alliance has discussed the unprecedented promissory notes scandal only in passing. There have also been attempts from among the ranks of the members of the SAWP Presidium to minimize the concrete, individual responsibility, even arbitrary and unauthorized statements in the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium. The reference is, as Jancic said, to the president of the Republican Conference, who said that "it has been responsibly and factually established that Comrade Hamdija Pozederac could not in any way be linked to the Agrokomerc sscandal." According to Jancic it is difficult to start action and realize the tasks indicated in the program with such an opportunistic stand. [passage omitted]

Dusko Zgonjanin, republican secretary for internal affairs, said that a great deal had been done but still no insight had been provided into the scandal. In the activities undertaken, Zgonjanin said, his department enjoyed the full support from the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina though there were resistances from some individual "powerful people."

The most support to the Republican Secretariat, Zgonjanin said, was given by Mato Andric, Gojko Ubiparip, Milan Uzelac, Pero Dodik and Arif Tanovic.

TANJUG Assesses Results of CPC Congress

LD031643 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1322 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, Nov 3 (TANJUG)—Political observers here today assess that the 13th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party has set up a very sound base for the further implementation and deepening of political and economic reforms in the country.

Observers draw this conclusion from the fact that a comprehensive and reform-oriented speech by party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang was adopted as an official and therefore a programme party document, by a special congress resolution. Besides, the rejuvenated leadership of the Chinese Communist Party mostly includes people who grew up together with the reforms.

Finally, the undoubtedly leading Chinese personality, although not by his title, Deng Xiaoping yesterday tried to convince foreign visitors he was completely certain that the new leadership would continue the process of reforms and opening to the world, which has brought China quicker development and more favourable results in economy over the past years.

New General Secretary Zhao's news conference with Chinese and foreign reporters from the congress last night and today's intonations in the Chinese press show that the top officials have no illusions that the reforms would encounter no difficulties. Like the old Chinese saying that "a tall tree is more exposed to the wind," the Chinese reforms that change both the country and the people have encountered and will encounter resistance and demand certain adjustment.

Observers here believe that with this congress China has undoubtedly begun its new "long march" and defined a sort of a "second Chinese revolution," ie. a decisive breakthrough in the building of socialism of Chinese colours and moving along its own path, adjusted to the country's conditions.

China is aware that it cannot realize its practical and pragmatic goals overnight. However, what the Chinese communists have set up as their goals must arouse the world's attention. Not only because over 46 million out of the 100 million communists in the world live in China, or because China has 1.2 billion citizens out of the five billion in the world, but simply because the aspirations, goals and tasks set before the Chinese Communist Party contribute to the development of socialism with a human face. This is why resistance, no matter how strong it is, will be overcome, although China's development cannot be expected to proceed in a straight line.

Romania Violates Hydroelectric Agreement

LD031644 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1341 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 3 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav electric power industry today expressed great concern over Romania's violation of an agreement on exploiting the joint hydro-electric power plant Djerdap on the Danube River.

The industry's director Vasilije Piroski said that Romania has been violating the agreement over a number of years.

"Whenever the situation is critical the Romanian electric power industry simply violates the agreement by excessively exploiting the reservoir. As a result, Yugoslavia at present claims some 800 million kilowatt-hours of electricity from Romania," Piroski said.

According to Piroski this fall Romania continued violating the agreement regradless of possible severe consequences not only to the Yugoslav electric power industry, but also its industry as a whole.

This violation by Romania has gained such momentum that it is no longer possible to measure the water level by standard means and will have to be done by a special method, Piroski said.

"No matter what the Romanian electric power industry's reasons are, it should not cause damage to Yugoslavia in this way," Piroski added.

Over the past two days Romania has respected the international convention and the situation in the reservoir is slowly returning to normal, Piroski stated.

Djerdap was jointly built by Yugoslavia and Romania in 1971 and its operation is subject to a bilateral convention. Its capacity is 11.5 billion khw a year, but Romania has often exceeded its quota. The Yugoslav electric power industry has been severely threatened over the past few days.

Romania Signs Agreement on Water Usage
AU031630 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] According to information we have received from the Iron Gate, this is the 3d consecutive day that our Romanian partner has been generating electricity according to the plan and an agreement has been signed regarding further use of the hydroelectric potential. Zoran Jeftovic report:

This kind of action by the Romanians and our decision not to use the potential we are entitled to has had an effect on the joint accumulation of water. The level of water in the lake has been steadily rising and today it was 40 cm higher than in the last 2 days. It is also encouraging that this action will be continued until water in the Iron Gate lake reaches its average level. The representatives of the Romanian side and our side of the Iron Gate today signed an agreement on it. According to the agreement the Romanians will strictly respect the division of the potential while our side will accumulate about 500 cubic meters per second until the water reaches the planned level.